"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday; snow and rain Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,527. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SWANN, DENYING FRAUD, ATTACKS HIS ACCUSERS

Judge Delehanty Counsel for 'Professional Bondsman' While Also Prosecutor, He Answers.

FORCED TO HARD CHOICE

Says He Sacrificed Strike Cases to Prosecute Witnesses for Frederick Strauss Murder.

CHARGES A POLITICAL PLOT

Gov. Whitman Will Go Slow, but It Will Be a Republican Investigation of a Democratic Office.

District Attorney Edward Swann denied vigorously yesterday the charges of misconduct in office made against him by Judge James A. Delehanty, whose term of office in General Sessions ended at midnight last night. In a formal statement, in which he called on the Court of General Sessions to investigate the allegations against him, the District Attorney denied that he had "deliberately presented a false recommendation to a Judge of General Sessions," and thereby procured the discharge of bail of more than a score of men accused of crimes of violence in east side riots in the garment strike of 1914, and that later he had tried to have the indictments dismissed on the pretense that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant prosecution.

Mr. Swann impeached the veracity of Judge Delehanty, and accused him of having accepted a retainer from a "professional bondsman" when he was receiving pay from New York County as an Assistant District Attorney, and was expected to prosecute cases against the very men whose bail had been provided by the bondsman-client.

In his own behalf, he entered what amounted to a general denial of the charges, asserted that Judge Delehanty, by his silence, had practically acquiesced in his course, and explained his willingness to have dismissed the charges against seven men who had pleaded guilty by declaring that these men had so pleaded only after asserting their innocence and explaining their offer as the only means by which they could liberate for relief purposes great funds of their union which were tied up in bail.

Mr. Delehanty was informed of Mr. Swann's countercharges. He explained that he had received the retainer from a subway contracting firm of which Tom Devine, the "professional bondsman, was a member; that he had intended to resign from the District Attorney's staff when he accepted the retainer, but was prevented from doing so by his occupation with the Hans Schmidt case, and that he accordingly had turned the retainer and the contractors' legal business over to his law firm, and personally had had nothing more to do with the matter. He reiterated his accusations, and asserted that he was "merely trying to get Judge Swann to tell the truth and to assume responsibility for a fraud instead of putting it upon the shoulders of a young and untried assistant," adding: "I know, and others know, that the condition of affairs is a shame and a disgrace."

Mr. Delehanty referred to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Edward Weil, who was connected with Swann's handling of the cases which resulted in the Delehanty charges.

Here is Mr. Swann's formal reply to these:

Mr. Swann's Statement.

District Attorney's Office,
New York County.
Dec. 31, 1916.

To the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, New York County.

Gentlemen: My attention has been called today to a memorandum filed with the clerk of your court by James A. Delehanty, in which you are requested to review my action in recommending that bail be discharged in certain cases growing out of the garment workers' labor disputes, and being known as the People versus Joseph Miller et al.

When I entered upon the duties of this office on Jan. 1 last, I found a tremendous amount of unfinished business, among others the cases in question. Without delay, and on Jan. 10, 1916, especially retained out of the contingency fund of this office, Lucian S. Breckinridge, in whose charge the cases had been during the administration of my predecessor, although I knew that Mr. Breckinridge had been the campaign manager of my adversary, and had been very bitter against me. I informed him that I placed the cases exclusively in his hands, and that I would pay him at the rate of $7,500 per annum, that being $2,500 per annum more than he was paid by my predecessor, if he would devote all of his time to pushing these cases to an early trial.

I found it necessary to urge upon Mr. Breckinridge, from time to time, the importance of making an early disposition of the cases. Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Delehanty, when they were Assistant District Attorneys, had their chance to dispose of these cases, but had failed to do so. Mr. Breckinridge made no headway, and seemed to be entirely content to draw a large salary for two and a half months and produce no results whatsoever. A complaint was made to me by the auditor of the District Attorney's office, Mr. Buckley, that too

Continued on Page 4.

Peace Greeting to Wilson Sent by Sweden's King

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Wilson tonight received New Year's greetings from many rulers, including King George, Emperor William, King Victor Emmanuel, and King Gustav of Sweden. The latter sent the only message that had a reference to peace. It read:

"I beg you to accept my best wishes for the New Year. I am happy to join your noble peace action."

This message went further than that received from the Swedish Government, which expressed "deepest sympathy" with all efforts to end the war, but refrained from offering co-operation.

FIND A GIRL MODEL STRANGLED TO DEATH

Grace Roberts Had Been Slain with a Stocking Knotted at Her Throat.

AUTO MAY FURNISH CLUE

Man's Shirt and Collar Also Found by Police—Slayer Had Tried to Indicate Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Grace Colbert Roberts, a comely manicurist and art model, 23 years of age, known to craftsmen as "the Onyx girl," because of the reproduction of her photograph in advertisements of hosiery, was found last night strangled to death by a silk stocking in her apartment at Fifteenth and Poplar Streets. The case is a baffling mystery. The detectives hint that the woman was slain by a man whom she had pegged and was about to discard. Members of the girl's family assert that robbery was the motive of the crime.

Vincent Colbert, the girl's brother, advanced the robbery theory today. He said that his sister married Henry Roberts, a wealthy man of this city, five years ago. Roberts died three years ago.

For several hours today detectives questioned Miss Bessie Colbert, a sister of the slain woman, and from her got the names of a number of men who were friends of her sister. Fingerprints, evidently those of a man, were found in the apartment. In his haste, too, the murderer had abandoned a shirt and a collar.

Miss Marie Collins, who occupies an apartment on the floor above the one occupied by the Roberts woman, told the police today that there was a man in Mrs. Roberts's apartment at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. She says she telephoned at that hour to Mrs. Roberts. There was a hesitancy, she said, between responses, as if Mrs. Roberts was talking to another person in the room.

Richard Benjamin, the janitor, told the police that at 1 o'clock on Friday morning he heard a taxicab drive up to the apartment house and stop. The janitor was in his rooms in the basement and was about to retire. Four hours later, he says, the bell was rung and when he answered he saw a chauffeur on the step.

"Where is the man who came in here some time ago?" asked the chauffeur.

Benjamin denied any knowledge of the visitor and the chauffeur turned away angrily. At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, about the time Miss Collins says she was talking with Mrs. Roberts, Benjamin says, he saw the chauffeur drive away. He was uncertain whether there was a passenger in the auto. The detectives were questioning tonight every taxicab chauffeur in the city.

It was due to the misgivings of Bessie Colbert that the crime was discovered late last night. She had called at her sister's apartment and, receiving no answer, was about to leave.

Then she appealed to the janitor, Benjamin, to unlock the door, but he had no key. Finally he brought a ladder and, going to the rear of the house, he pushed up a window and entered. He made his way into the next room, and found Mrs. Roberts lying dead on the bed. She was dressed in her pajamas of blue silk, and over her face had been flung a sheet.

The slayer, certain that his victim was dead, had endeavored to make her death appear as suicide. He had rummaged about until he found a piece of rubber tubing, and attached this to a gas jet that was near the bed. The tubing was allowed to drop until it reached Mrs. Roberts's mouth. However, in his haste the slayer forgot one essential—he did not turn on the gas.

Dr. Bricker, the police surgeon, found that the silk stocking, a mate to one found at the bedside, had been tightly wound about the woman's neck and then tied in a peculiar knot, strangling her.

The detectives searched the apartment for clues. They found a flatiron, stained with blood, on the dining room floor. A trail of blood showed that the murderer had felled his victim with the flatiron and then carried her unconscious to the bed, where she was strangled.

Investigation apparently showed that the woman had run to windows in different parts of her apartment to summon aid, as blood-stained finger prints, believed to be hers, were found on the hanging curtains.

HUNDREDS IN PERIL IN A WRECK IN TUBE

Car of Newark Train Leaps the Track, Piling the Passengers on Third Rail.

The bottom dropped out of a car of a Hudson subway train when it jumped the track in Jersey City last night and threw its sixty occupants into the roadway. The crash brought the train to a sudden stop that shook up 250 persons in the other six cars of the train, who were returning from the New Year's celebration in Manhattan. Nine of the occupants of the wrecked car were injured in the crash.

Policemen summoned ambulances, and when the hospital surgeons and policemen pulled the mixed-up passengers from the wrecked car and helped the other passengers back to the Exchange Place Station platform, it was found that the following persons were hurt:

Frank Girard, 108 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, guard of the wrecked car, cut about the head and right hand mashed; William Goettling, 333 East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, cut about the head; Fred Goettling, same address, bruised about the head; Frederick Conrad, 85 East End Avenue, Manhattan, cut about the head and shoulders; Mrs. William Tuohy, 712 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, left leg crushed; Mrs. Holdberger, 48 Ferry Street, Newark, cut about the head and body bruised; Mrs. T. Bolz, 63 Cooper Square, Manhattan, cut about the face; Scuir Schetts, 45 Carlton Street, Newark, cut about the head, and Mrs. A. Schetts, same address, cut about head and shoulders and right hip hurt.

CAINE FORECASTS REPLY OF ALLIES TO WILSON NOTE

No Material Injury Would Justify Neutral Intervention or Pressure.

DON'T WANT AMERICA IN

Rejoice That There Is One Great Home of Civilized Man Untouched by War.

ENTENTE'S OBJECTS STATED

All Thought of Any Design to Crush the German People Disclaimed.

By HALL CAINE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—When M. Ribot, French Finance Minister, left London on Thursday last he carried with him the draft of the reply of the allied nations to President Wilson's note. The reply had then to be sent by telegraph to each of the Allies, including Japan, and after their assent or emendations had been received it had to be returned to Paris before it could be dispatched to Washington. Therefore it may be the middle of the present week at the earliest before the President receives the Allies' answer.

I cannot claim to have any knowledge of the terms of the reply, and nothing I may say in the present article or any succeeding one should be understood to anticipate that instrument. But the spirit of the reply and, perhaps, the general substance and intention of it are not altogether unknown to me, and I think I shall not be doing harm in preparing the minds of the people of the United States on this New Year's Eve of 1917 for the message of good will from the Governments of the allied nations which I confidently hope and believe will reach their Chief Magistrate within the next few days.

Notwithstanding the comparative harshness of public criticism in London, Paris, Rome, and Petrograd at the moment when President Wilson's note was first received, I think the tone of the reply of the responsible Governments will be found to be one of appreciation and even of gratitude. Much water has been flowing under the bridge during the last week and it is not toward ending the war or yet toward giving authority to the claim of President Wilson that in the terms of the peace the United States will be as vitally interested as the warring nations themselves. Above and beyond all material interests, whether ours or theirs, are our spiritual interests, and for these we have paid so dear a price in the blood of our people that we cannot for one moment allow them to be brought into the reckoning on equal terms with the question of loss or gain.

Neither do I think that the reply of the allied nations will recognize the right of America to force the pace of peace on the ground of the increasing risk she runs in the lives as well as the possessions of her citizens from any renewal of the German submarine campaign under yet more frightful forms of ruthless inhumanity. Whatever the future of that campaign may be, the moral of it to America and the responsibility of it to the Allies will seem to us to be the same—neither more nor less nor other—than they were on the morning after the sinking of the Lusitania. What they were then, they are now and always will be. It would be treason to the dead who died in that outrage to say they have changed. No added enormity on the part of Germany would seem to us to justify America in calling on the Allies either directly or indirectly to call a truce to the war in order that German barbarity may destroy American lives no more.

It is probable that the supplementary note of explanation received from Washington may have contributed to an altered attitude of the allied mind.

We began by regarding the President's note as a blow to the moral sense of the allied nations in general and of Great Britain in particular. But I do not think the reply of our Governments will so regard it. On the contrary, it will probably welcome the note as affording opportunities for an opportune statement or restatement of our aims.

All Allies' Cards on the Table.

I think I may promise the United States that there will be no such attempt as has figured in a portion of our press to resent discussion in America of the question of peace. The reply will certainly claim no right to banish the word itself from the vocabulary of the greatest of neutral nations. I think it will be found to make grateful acknowledgment of the President's proposal that the objects of the war and the terms of peace should as far as possible be plainly set forth. We of the allied nations have nothing to gain by a hypocritical war and nothing to expect from a hypocritical peace. Our cards have been on the table from the beginning. They are there still. We are entirely willing now and at all times to turn them face upward.

When the President's note came to hand we thought it untimely. Perhaps we continue to regret that it came so hotly on the heels of the note from Germany which was founded on the

Continued on Page 3.

1917, IN ON TIPTOES, KEEPS THE SABBATH

Hardly a Horn to Herald Glad New Year's Arrival in the Great Cabaret Belt.

FEW OUT TO CELEBRATE

Upper Broadway Mostly Dark and Deserted—Churches Get the Best Crowds.

The New Year came into New York with the exhaust muffled. The fact that it was Sunday, that many of the hotels had announced that their New Year's Eve celebrations would be held tonight, the fact that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner and officials of the Anti-Saloon League and others interested had insisted that they would "keep the lid on"—these and other facts were assigned as the causes. But the effect was the quietest New Year's Eve that New York has seen for many a year.

Up to 10 o'clock the throng in Times Square, usually one of the most thickly populated parts of the United States on New Year's Eve, was somewhat smaller than the average Saturday night crowd. After that hour it grew denser, but it was, compared with the usual run of New York crowds on this annual occasion, a very quiet, tranquil, and orderly crowd. The police reserves who had been sent to keep order did not even find it necessary to designate the eastern side of Broadway as the northbound side, and the western as the southbound side for the crowds, as usual. They walked either direction anywhere.

A few tin horns made their presence heard shortly before midnight; three or four sidewalk merchants appeared a little before that hour with the feather-duster ticklers that ordinarily entertain the wielder and exasperate the victim on New Year's Eve, and altogether probably three or four quarts of confetti were spilled. And Broadway above Fifty-third Street appeared as bleak and deserted as a schoolyard on a holiday all evening.

It was not until the great ball of incandescent lights on the pole on The Times Building at Broadway and Forty-second Street dropped to announce the arrival of 1917 that the crowd in Times Square waxed really enthusiastic. Thousands had gathered in the streets to await this annual signal of the new year, and when the ball made its slow descent crowds reaching as far north as Forty-eighth Street broke into lutsy shouts, while everybody who had acquired anything that would make noise did his utmost. The figures "1917" were flashed in electric lights when the ball had descended, and the shouts and horn blowing were renewed with new vigor.

It was this sort of reception that 1917 got in taking the place last night of 1916, who had arrived to the accompaniment of pushing, shouting, bolsterous crowds, the shriek of thousands of horns, the throwing of serpentine and confetti, wild carousals in cabarets, restaurants and hotels, and all of the rest of the usual New York bedlam of New Year's Eve.

The "did" came off, anyhow, despite the vigorous announcements of officials and the uttered willingness of managers to comply with instructions. But the crowd wasn't there to enjoy it, and so the lid came off gently, instead of with an explosion. In the restaurants there were the usual cabaret entertainments, with an American flag and a patriotic song or two thrown in to distinguish the evening from the regular Sunday evening routine of fifty-one other weeks of the year, for the cabarets remain open anyhow on Sunday evenings, most of them having hotel licenses.

"This is even worse than the average Sunday night," the floor manager of one of them complained about 11 o'clock, when his tables were beginning to fill up for the first time. "Ordinarily we keep open until the crowd is ready to go home on Monday morning, but tonight we'll have to comply with the long-forgotten 1 o'clock closing law. It's a shame."

In many of the hotels there were minor innovations to mark the arrival of the new year, and most of the tables were filled very late in the evening with diners, though early in the evening there was nothing at all resembling a New Year's Eve crush in either the dining rooms or the lobbies. Drinks were served in the hotels, of course, as they are every Sunday, but bars were not open, and it was necessary to go through the ordinary Sunday routine of buying a "meal" to get a drink.

One hotel had a living tableau in honor of the event, in which a figure representing old 1916 was rather unceremoniously kicked out of a frame and a robust and youthful 1917 appeared in his place with a "bundle of good tidings." Favors were not distributed, however, and the group of diners assembled contented themselves with singing old home songs. At another hotel a "Watch Night" party was held. There was

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Matin's Forecast of the Reply to Wilson

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The answer of the Entente Powers to President Wilson's note, according to the Matin, will contain a long detailed account of the origin and objects of the war. It will include also a declaration by the Belgian Government "thanking the generous American Nation for the immense services rendered during the last two years," and expressing its "confidence in America's friendly collaboration for the future."

The answer, the Matin says, will contain all the facts justifying in the eyes of the actors in and spectators of the great struggle the determination and will of the Allies.

LONDON APPLAUDS THE ALLIES' REPLY; WASHINGTON SEES CHANCE FOR PEACE; STIR ABOUT SECOND NOTE TO SPAIN

PEACE DIRECT WITH PEOPLE

Deep Significance Seen in London in One Paragraph of the Note.

PRAISE OF TONE IT TAKES

"Propaganda Stands Exposed in the Cold Light of Historic Truth."

ALLIED SENTIMENT UNITED

Only Material Guarantees from Germany Regarded as Worthy of Consideration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In some quarters special significance is attached to the paragraph in the Entente reply referring to public opinion in Germany and her allied countries. One of the developments of the war, it has been suggested, is likely to be the refusal of the Entente Governments to treat with the military Governments of the Central Powers and to demand direct sanctions from bodies representative of the peoples.

The precedent set by Bismarck in 1871 has been cited as an argument for similar action in the present instance; and, seeing that one of the objects of the Allies is to make an end of Prussian militarism, it is not improbable that such a plan will be adopted by the Entente powers in the expected event of victory in arms.

Refusal to negotiate a peace with Hohenzollernism and to appeal to the German people over the head of its governing caste is an ideal which glitters like pure gold in the eyes of many persons here who believe, as one British soldier wrote recently from the Somme front, that "there are many things that are good in a nation which has produced gems of music and poetry."

This aspect of a future possibility may receive attention in documents which will have a deeper and more direct interest for the American people than the Entente's reply to the German peace note.

Sydenham Praises the Note.

Commenting on the Allies' reply to the German peace note, Lord Sydenham said:

"The reply of the ten nations, great and small, to the hollow insincerity of the so-called peace offer of Germany is a historic document of first-class importance. Most wisely it was decided not to issue a blunt non possumus, but to recall the circumstances in which the allied powers were forced into the war after the most earnest peace endeavor had been trampled under foot by the one Government which had determined to impose its will upon Europe and had armed to the teeth for that purpose.

"There is not a word in this calm and dignified answer to the overtures, inspred by failure and directed to political objects, which cannot be proved to the hilt. It was necessary to bring back to remembrance the damning record of crimes, half forgotten in the cataclysmic drama of war on which the attention of the world has been concentrated for twenty-nine months. The recital of the German proceedings in the fateful days of July and August, 1914, the reference to the black piracy instituted by the German Government against neutrals as well as belligerents on the high seas, and the touching allusion to the martyrdom of little Belgium, whose citizens were being drawn into slavery at the point of the bayonet at the moment selected by the Kaiser to proclaim peace and humanity to the world, must surely appeal to all that is best in the sentiments of the American people. The raging propaganda to which they have been mercilessly subjected by German agents stands exposed in the cold light of historic truth.

"The Entente Powers have plainly set forth the great issues of the war, and Germany can have peace at any time on terms that are well understood. Meanwhile their perfect accord and their fixed determination have been solemnly announced; they are fighting for ideals which the countrymen of Lincoln must understand, and like Lincoln they will make any sacrifices until their cause is crowned by victory."

Editor Garvin's Comment.

J. L. Garvin, editor of The Sunday Observer, had this to say:

"It must be borne in mind that the reply of the Allies is to Germany's note, not to President Wilson's. An obvious fact for American opinion is that Bethmann Hollweg's anticipation of the American initiative for peace could not have more effectively prejudiced Mr. Wilson's policy if it had been directly intended to do so. This is as clear as it is important. There is no recorded case, I think, in which any suggestion by a neutral has been useful when following so closely upon a move made

Continued on Page 2.

"You Are Victorious in All Theatres on Land and Sea," Kaiser Tells His Forces on the Eve of New Year

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London).—Emperor William has issued the following order addressed to the army and navy:

Again a year of war lies behind us, with hard fighting and sacrifices, rich in successes and victories. The hopes which our enemies put in 1916 have been foiled. All their assaults, east and west, have collapsed, owing to your bravery and devotion.

Our recent triumphal march through Rumania has, by divine Providence, again added imperishable laurels to your banners. The greatest naval battle this year was our victory in the Skagerrak and the gallant deeds of our submarines have secured for my navy glory and admiration forever.

You are victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea. A grateful Fatherland looks to you with unshakable confidence and proud reliance. The incomparable warlike spirit alive in your ranks, your tenacity, your never-slackening will to vanquish, your love of the Fatherland, are to me a guarantee that in the new year also victory will remain with our banners. God also in the future will be with us.

Bavarian King Threatens to Enforce Peace by Arms.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 31, (via London.)—Announcement is made in Berlin newspapers received here that the King of Bavaria has issued the following army order:

If the enemy refuses the hand we offered him in the consciousness of our strength, we shall enforce the peace which he refuses. We approach with firm confidence the decision which the new year will bring us.

DUMA DENOUNCES 'DARK FORCES'

Resolution Aimed at Sinister Influences Undermining Russia's War Efforts.

REFLECTS PUBLIC OPINION

Feeling So Strong Council of Empire and Congress of Nobles Take Similar Action.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30, (via London, Dec. 31—Delayed.)—The meeting of the Duma yesterday provided an interesting conclusion to the most eventful session in the history of Russia's representative chamber.

Beginning with a violent attack on the Government by Professor Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, which was followed by a series of sensational disclosures in the speeches of Vladimir Purishkevich and others, the Duma united in a formula directed against the "dark forces" which the Duma was convinced were undermining the nation's best efforts to conduct the war successfully and creating serious disorganization in all departments of the Government and in the interior.

The Duma's resolution was so representative of public opinion in general that it was followed by a like formula in the Council of the Empire, and even in the Congress of Nobles, showing to what an extent the Duma's apprehensions were shared by all elements of the Russian nation.

In the last meeting before adjournment Professor Milukoff emphasized the fact that the struggle was not yet at an end.

"We must say loudly that we won't give up the fight until our aim is reached," he said. "The moral support of the entire nation will give weight to our decision. In the interior, as elsewhere, a complete change is necessary before the objects mentioned in the Emperor's ukase can be achieved."

The Duma passed the following resolutions concerning the recent prohibition of a meeting of the Zemstvos in the town of Soyuz:

"Whereas the prohibition of the Congress of Zemsky in the town of Soyuz is in sharp contradiction to the declaration of the Premier, who acknowledged their highly patriotic work; and whereas this work, necessary to the army, cannot properly be developed, in view of the opposition of the Government and the impediments placed in the way of public organizations assisting in the work of carrying on the war, which is causing displeasure throughout the country; and whereas they indorse the resolution expressed by the legislative chambers regarding the present situation, and, therefore, give strong manifestation of the moral support of the nation, the Imperial Duma welcomes the patriotic work of the unions engaged in the work of defense and strongly condemns the prohibition of their meetings."

MADRID COMMENTS VARY.

Press Takes Divergent Views of Spain's Reply to Wilson.

MADRID, Dec. 31, (via Paris.)—Commenting today on the note of the Spanish Government in reply to President Wilson's communication with regard to peace, La Accion considers it as partial to the Entente Allies.

El Mundo says the moment is not opportune for intervention in favor of peace, and that the Spanish note is a very skilful reply to President Wilson's proposal. El Heraldo pays high tribute to the note as a model diplomatic document in its simplicity.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Madrid says the Spanish note, coming so soon after the declaration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the torpedoing by German submarines of neutral vessels, has caused a great impression in Germanophile circles in the Spanish capital.

STILL HOPEFUL AT CAPITAL

Senators and Congressmen, However, Await Reply to Wilson.

SOME SEE DANGER AHEAD

Belief Expressed in One Quarter That Peace Exchanges Contain Warning to Us.

NOTE GOES TO BERLIN TODAY

State Department to Lose No Time in Forwarding It—Lansing Maintains Silence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The State Department received during last night from Ambassador Sharp at Paris the official text of the joint note of the ten Entente Allies to the communication addressed to them recently by the four Central Powers inviting the Entente to enter into negotiations with a view to exchanging views regarding peace propositions.

The official text was decided today, but Secretary Lansing tonight authorized the statement that he had not read the Entente reply and had no comment to make for publication. He added that the Entente reply had not yet been forwarded by this Government to the Central Powers. The note will, however, be forwarded promptly, probably early tomorrow.

While some Administration officials refused to comment on any phase of the situation, the general view obtains here that the Entente answer contains a loophole for peace, and has not closed the door entirely. The prevailing belief here is that the negotiations will only be continued with any progress, however, if the German Government and its allies respond with a definite and explicit offer of peace terms—something the Central Powers have not yet done—and that unless Germany specifically states conditions as a basis for negotiations the war will run into another year before the Entente would be ready to consider the discussion of a settlement.

House Members Hopeful.

The allied note has not dissipated the feeling in the House of Representatives that an end of the war is not far distant, and there yet remains prospect of a peace conference.

This feeling was reflected today in statements by Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Congressman Henry A. Cooper, ranking Republican member of that committee. From the first, these committee members, along with other leaders in the lower branch of Congress, have been optimistic over the peace outlook.

"I believe that peace is coming within a reasonably short time," said Mr. Flood. "Not all hope is cut off by the note of the allied powers. A careful perusal of the reply to the German note reveals that a loophole has been left for further communications and eventually a peace conference. The turn taken by the peace discussion, in my opinion, leaves an opening for negotiations and means peace, I believe, within a little while I have not abandoned today my belief that peace is on the way."

Mr. Cooper was equally confident, saying:

"It may take a little time, but I believe the world is going to have peace soon. I think ultimately these negotiations are going to be successful. Most certainly there will be peace in Europe if public opinion can find voice. The people themselves are tired of this fighting. Now is the time to press for further negotiations, for sentiment the world over, in neutral and belligerent countries, is for a cessation of hostilities.

"I have carefully read the reply of the Entente Powers. On its face it seems a flat rejection of peace proposals, but there is here and there an opening for additional overtures and the gateway to peace has not been closed. Now if Germany will progress a step further in her overtures and the neutral nations continue to press for a peace conference, an end to the war is not far distant."

Stone and Borah Cautious.

Most members of Congress were cautious about expressing their opinion of the situation. This was particularly true of members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said he did not think it wise to make any comment at this delicate stage of the negotiations, and Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican member of the committee, said he wished to reserve public judgment at least until the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note was received. He did repeat however, the view he expressed when Germany's offer of peace was first made public, that he had little hope of an early peace.

While opinion of the merits and probable effect of the document among the few other Senators who could be reached today was diverse, the belief was gen-

NOTE FROM SPAIN STIRS WASHINGTON

First Intimation of a Communication from Us Suggesting Some Action.

LANSING REFUSES TO TALK

Official Text of the Spanish Note Bears Out Press Version and Deepens the Puzzle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Interest in the Spanish Government's note to President Wilson today rivaled that in the reply of the Entente Allies to Germany's peace proposal. Until the answer from Madrid was read it had not been believed that President Wilson had addressed a separate communication to any of the neutral Governments when he sent his note of Dec. 18 to the belligerents.

That part of Spain's note to the President which refers to "another communication," inviting action in support of the attitude of the United States, is as follows:

The Spanish Government has received from the Ambassador of the United States the note sent by the President of the United States to the belligerent nations and another communication in which it is said that the moment is opportune for action by the Government of his Majesty in support of the attitude taken by the Government of the United States.

The Spanish Government, in answer to the initiative of the President of the United States, knowing the various impressions produced, believes that the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be inefficacious, especially as the Central Empires have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among the belligerents.

When the note of Dec. 18 was dispatched and made public, it was officially announced by Secretary Lansing that it had been sent "to all neutral Governments for their information." Nothing was said of a separate note to any of the neutral nations, certainly not of such a note as that Spain refers to, which seems, from the nature of Spain's reply, to have proposed some sort of common action by neutrals. Late tonight Secretary Lansing announced that the Spanish note had been received at the State Department, but that he cared to "make no comment."

According to the unofficial text of the Spanish note, as cabled from Madrid last night, the Spanish Government received from the American Embassy at that capital not only the text of President Wilson's note of Dec. 18, but also "another communication, in which it is said that the moment is opportune for action by the Government of his Majesty in support of the attitude taken by the Government of the United States."

The official text of the Spanish communication, as received by Secretary Lansing tonight, was not made public, and diplomatic Washington was compelled to base its conclusions on the press text. It was, however, ascertained in an authoritative way that the press text was not garbled, and that it was an accurate account of the official reply. It was learned that the official text also confirmed the obvious conclusion to be drawn, not only from the plain statement in the Spanish note that there was "another" communication from this Government to the Spanish Government, but also from the context and general tenor of the Spanish communication, that the manner in which the President's

Continued on Page 2

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST.
Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Advt.

eral that technically, at least, the Allies' reply did not create any absolute bar to peace negotiations.

The feeling was general that Germany was not prevented from sending another message to her enemies through the neutral powers should she wish to do so. It was felt, however, that the probabilities were against her taking such action, because the nature of the allied note would necessarily call for a far more explicit and direct communication than Germany had yet indicated a desire to send, and that Germany's expressed determination to reserve more detailed proposals for a round-table conference constituted a pre-supposition against her consenting to further communications to the Allies through neutral Governments.

In the minds of the majority, however, this view was regarded as purely technical and legalistic. The reply on the whole seemed to them a strong and direct challenge, and an indication that the Allies had little expectation that Germany would be inclined to grant terms that they would be able to accept, and that they were determined to fight the war through to a finish.

One member of the Senate took the position that from the American standpoint the note was a distinct danger signal, and should be regarded here as a warning that the United States must take heed for her own interests.

"The reply means," he said, "that the allied Governments are taking the position that they will not make peace until Germany is beaten to the ground. They may find that they cannot do that, but their attitude is going to imbue both belligerents with the same spirit of complete revenge.

"With that situation existing, whatever may have been the merits of the two sides at the beginning, the war has become an undisguised struggle for commercial supremacy, with neither side maintaining the consideration it professes for high-minded ideals. Such an attitude on the part of both belligerents spells danger to American interests, and from now on we must keep watch of the moves of both sides."

An almost diametrically opposing view, however, unquestionably common among many members of Congress, was voiced in the belief of another Senator that safety for the United States lay only in a decisive victory, and that while peace in itself was desirable, it could not be permanent on the basis of a settlement negotiated now. Members of Congress who hold to this view, who are strongly in sympathy with most of the objects of the Allies, compare the present situation with that existing in the Napoleonic wars when a patched up peace on the basis of a temporary military advantage was followed several times by a renewal of the war within a year or two.

One Republican Senator said this afternoon that, while he had felt from the beginning that President Wilson's interference in the situation had been unfortunately timed, he now believed that, in the light of the German reply to the President and the allied reply to Germany, the President's note to the belligerents would give the Allies in their reply a splendid opportunity to make their position clear to the American people.

"The Allies now have a great advantage in strategical position," he said, "which Germany lost when she made such a disappointing and unsatisfactory reply to Mr. Wilson's offer. They now have a tremendous opportunity to crystallize American public opinion in their favor when they answer the President."

Asked if he believed carrying the war on to a more decisive end might involve territorial readjustments in favor of the Allies which might make peace inconclusive, he replied that it was there that the United States would have an opportunity to perform her real service in the war.

"I do not believe," he said, "that we have any chance of bringing the two belligerents together. It would be unfortunate if we did. It would be unthinkable to let Germany make peace now as an apparent victor. The war has got to be fought out. We may, however, be able to play a part when the settlement comes in preventing the terms from being so humiliating that they will make the vanquished nation desperate."

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE WOULD HOLD BELGIUM

London Times Prints Extracts From Alleged Memorandum Printed in Hamburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 1.—The Times in an editorial says:

"The German Government has not indicated, however vaguely, those views as to the terms for which President Wilson asked them. We do not doubt that when the Allies issue their answer to his suggestion it will be found to indicate at least in broad lines the terms which alone they can regard as admissible, and we trust that these will be stated in language plain enough for all American citizens to understand.

"In the meantime they and other neutrals may meditate with advantage on the terms proposed in a secret memorandum of the German Navy League. There they will see it laid down that 'military and political domination of Germany over Belgium is seen to be a compelling necessity,' and that as 'paper agreements are useless,' nothing can secure the 'freedom of the seas' except a 'Belgium over which floats the German flag.'

"In Belgium, it is declared, lies 'the key to Germany's future, for nothing but a Belgium under Germany's political and military influence could provide the possibility of effectively threatening the British island Empire itself by enabling our fleet to create for England that risk which was to be the final purpose of its construction.'

"After reading this deliberate statement of policy by perhaps the most influential association in the German Empire neutrals, we trust, will understand more clearly than ever our settled determination to have done with a strife of words craftily provoked by the enemy, and to devote our whole energies to the prosecution of the war in such wise as will compel our implacable foes to accept the terms we are resolved for our own safety and in the interests of mankind to impose upon them."

The Times publishes extracts from the navy league memorandum which is addressed to the German Chancellor by Grand Admiral von Koester, the President. It was sent to Berlin last June but publication was suppressed until last week, when it appeared in the Hamburger Nachrichten. The extracts include the following:

"England will return from the war both a land power and a sea power, with an army of millions based upon compulsory service and in her hands Belgium would constitute a grievous peril for Germany. The restoration of the former situation of Belgium must with absolute certainty lead to Belgium's becoming openly what before the war it was to be as the result of the secret and unneutral treaties with England and France. The Belgian people, which is hostile to us, will be only too ready to lend a helping hand, and in the event of another world war, a Belgium, thus prepared, would presumably force Holland also to make common cause with our enemies.

"The fact that the military position of Belgium, with its flanking position towards France, will be of inestimable value for us need only to be mentioned. Thus the military and political domination of Germany over Belgium is seen to be a compelling necessity arising from the geographical situation, and the military grouping of the powers. A return to the former political situation of Belgium would be equivalent to a defeat in this grievous struggle. From an economic point of view Belgium, even before the war, was an almost indispensable link in the world-encircling chain of German sea trade."

FOOD IN SWEDEN SCARCE.

New York Man, Returning, Says Sugar and Bread Cards Are Used.

J. H. Colville, a New York business man who made a visit to Norway and Sweden in the interests of his firm, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. He said the people in Sweden wanted peace because, although they were making money, they could not get enough food. They have sugar cards now, he said, and bread cards are to be issued today, according to the proclamation issued in Stockholm before he left that city.

Mr. Colville said that Germany was not getting any food from Sweden or Norway now. The submarines come within sight of the coast and hold up all vessels, in spite of the protests made by the Governments of the two countries.

BRITAIN'S DICTATOR TRANSFORMS NATION

Country's Giant Mechanism Responds with Amazing Readiness to Push-Button Control.

HOPES OF VICTORY RUN HIGH

Germany's Peace Move, Instead of Sowing Discord, Has Cemented Still Closer the Allies.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In a single month's sojourn in London it has been my privilege to witness a whirlwind-like change.

When I landed in England I felt justified in recording as my strongest first impression the changelessness of everything. There was no visible difference in the aspect of affairs as compared with fifteen months previous. Within less than thirty days there has been a political revolution, the far-reaching effect of which probably has not yet fully penetrated the popular consciousness. The thing was done without disturbance or dislocation, and the phlegmatic Britisher still goes on his way, blissfully ignorant of the fact that he is no longer a separate individual unit, but an infinitesimal fraction of an undivided national whole.

Necessity, a flexible constitution, and a leader possessing public confidence in a remarkable degree have given England in the twinkling of an eye a change that almost baffles imagination. Where there was divided authority, confusion of counsel, procrastination "until doomsday in the afternoon," and general muddle, there is, as a starter, absolute concentration of authority. A single mind dominates the whole situation. There is push-button control by which the whole giant mechanism is run and regulated. Not even Germany has more unified rule or responds more readily to a single human will.

While the individual citizen of this hitherto free, undisciplined country will learn at his leisure the consequences to himself in the altered manner of life which a levée en masse under a single headship will impose, the new régime, aided by events, has brought about an entire change in British feeling.

Whereas December opened with London optimism at almost the lowest ebb, the New Year sees a buoyant recovery from the humiliations of Rumania and Greece, reassurance against starvation by submarine, and a renewal of confidence in the Somme offensive.

I can well imagine that America would like to know the methods by which these results have been accomplished. A not inconsiderable element has been the miscarriage of the German peace proposals. As usual, there was a flaw in the careful reasoning of Berlin. They are prone to overanalyze. They leave out taste and human feeling, and all their carefully calculated plans therefore collapse like a house of cards. So it has turned out with the stage peace which they sprung on the world, expecting it to be appropriately stunned by such a proposal. Instead of its proving a firebrand amid the Allies, it gave them a new, copper-riveted unity. Never before has the designation "Entente" been so accurately a description. It looks as if the union is cemented to the very end of all things.

This sense of being eternally in the right, shared by all the Allies, is breathed throughout by the answer to Germany printed in today's papers. Whether he penned this paper or not, it has Lloyd George's touch. Its clearness, consistency, and sincerity are expected to fire British patriotism to a pitch that will make less difficult the sacrifices to be imposed under the thorough plan now framing in Downing Street.

The new Government are chary of red fire and brass bands. Lloyd George has what is called a magnificent press—that is, almost unanimous journalistic approval. He is taking advantage of this condition to work under cover. The old Government was so discredited that it was obliged to make a showing of some kind in order to meet the criticism of lost motion and wasted opportunity. Lloyd George is being trusted by the country, and he in turn is trusting his colleagues and subordinates, whom he selected with rare judgment.

While enormous routine is being carried on by various departments, he keeps before his own eyes in letters writ large a list of the big things that must be done, and done quickly, to win the war. Almost first on this list at the beginning of the year in which victory is to be attained is the magic word "money." No matter where the front, whether the battle be on sea or land, whether the question be one of manpower or fighting tackle, behind, above, below, and paramount to all power is the power of money, and that is why there is such dread of America in Wilhelmstrasse.

Next in difficulty, if not in importance, comes the drink problem, with which the Premier is grappling firmly. The trouble here comes home sensitively to the party system, for both parties are largely financed out of the same purse—that of liquor. The liquor people will get full value for their property and business.

The third big question is undoubtedly the enemy submarines. To the solution of this First Lord of the Admiralty Carson and Admiral Beatty, two of the most strenuous men in the empire, are bending their energies in co-operation with the always steady Jellicoe.

Then there are the blockade relations with America, the mobilization of resources in men and women and food and shipping, and, lastly, the great conference in which representatives of the empire are to be assembled in February and the scattered fragments and the mother country welded into a union, one and indivisible.

From being political in a partisan and spoils-hunting sense, Downing Street has become executive. It is a hive of industry. No man ever had such power over a democratic people as Lloyd George, and no man ever exercised power with apparently so little personal consciousness of it. This mightiest of potentates may develop some structural weakness, as has been so often predicted, but up to date all he is doing is to work all day seven days a week, attending faithfully to everything without getting tangled up in details, and never losing sight of the big realities which win or lose wars.

ASSESS SCANDINAVIAN NOTE.

No German Can Feel Offended at Its Reserved Tone, Berlin Holds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The peace notes of the Scandinavian countries were not submitted to the Berlin Foreign Office simultaneously perhaps with the thought that the unanimity of the three Governments was sufficiently demonstrated by the common text of all three notes. The newspapers comment on the difference of the Scandinavian note from that of Switzerland, but acknowledge that the situation of "the peace island in the midst of the world war," as President Schulthess pictured his country, is much more difficult than that of the northern neutrals. The reserved tone of the northern note is thought to be due to prolonged preliminaries and interchanges of ideas preceding final agreement on the present text.

"In Germany," says the Tageblatt, "no thinking person can feel offended by the action of the Scandinavian Goverments, which should look with no other emotion but gratitude and respect upon those who wish to aid in restoring peace."

ITALY APPROVES ALLIES' NOTE

But Believes President Will Continue His Efforts for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The reply of the Entente Allies to Germany's peace note meets with popular approval throughout Italy, the press and the public regarding it as a dignified and convincing argument. The general opinion also is that it answers President Wilson, too, but it is not believed that it will prevent his continuing efforts for peace.

It is believed here that the only way Germany can give tangible proof of her sincerity is to openly state some specific terms.

The Giornal Italia, commenting on the answer of the Allies, says:

"Neutrals must admit the absolute truth of the reasons why the Entente cannot accept the superficial and insincere offer of peace from Germany."

WANT ONLY LASTING PEACE.

C. A. Montague Barlow, British M. P., Sees No Chance for It Now.

C. A. Montague Barlow, member of Parliament for South Salford, near Manchester, who arrived in New York yesterday on the St. Louis, said there was no chance for peace in England, the people of all ranks being united in their determination to carry on the war until a lasting peace was assured.

"Every one respects President Wilson," he said, "and credits him with the best of motives in writing his peace note, but he does not understand the situation in England, that is all. What kind of peace could be made with Germany at the present time and how long would it last? That is the question to be asked."

SAYS IT MEANS MORE WAR.

Allies' Note Makes Peace Talk Fatuous, Wickersham Declares.

George W. Wickersham said yesterday that he saw no promise of peace in the note of the Allies.

"The note to my mind is a definite and final statement," he said, "and I cannot see what basis there can be for further parley. Until the issues are settled by the arbitrament of war any talk of peace is premature and fatuous."

PROTEST AGAINST PREMATURE PEACE

Fifty Prelates and Laymen Join in Appeal to Christian Spirit of America.

ATTACK CENTRAL POWERS

Cite Desolations of War and Deprecate Attempts to Stampede World Into Unworthy Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In a statement made public here today a group of prominent clergymen and laymen, among them several distinguished educators, protest to the "Christians of America" against any attempt to promote a premature peace in Europe. The document is given out by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, who says "no effort has been made to obtain any large number of signatures, but to select as signers men well known as representing Christian thought in the various churches throughout the country."

Among the signers are the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton; Charles L. Bonaparte, ex-Attorney General; Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania, Winston Churchill, Henry C. King, President of Oberlin College; Gifford Pinchot, Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Billy Sunday, Dr. Cornelius H. Patten of Boston, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; James A. Speer of New York, Chairman of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; Bishop Charles F. Anderson of Chicago; Eben E. Olcott of New York, President of the Hudson River Day Line; Bishop Thomas F. Gaylor of Tennessee, Chancellor of the University of the South, and William J. Schieffelin of New York, merchant and President of the American Church Missionary Society.

"To clamor for an ending of the present war without insuring the vindication of truth, justice, and honor is not to seek peace, but to sow disaster," the statement says. It then names among the "vital issues" of the war the ravaging of Belgium, the Armenian massacres, the desolation of Serbia and Poland, the loss of the Lusitania, the intimidation of small nations, and the violation of international agreements. Here is the statement:

Judgment Before Impulse.

"When war drenches Europe in blood it is natural that we Americans should shudder at the sight. To call upon the combatants to stop the carnage is an impulse so strong that it even tends to displace judgment and distort values. We are apt to forget, at any rate, for the time being, that there are conditions under which the mere stopping of warfare may bring a curse instead of a blessing. We need to be reminded that peace is the triumph of righteousness and not the mere sheathing of the sword. To clamor for an ending of the present war without insuring the vindication of truth, justice, and honor is not to seek peace, but to sow disaster.

"Because it is so easy to lose sight of these essential principles, we, the undersigned, view with some concern the organized and deliberate effort now being made so to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favorable to stopping hostilities without adequate consideration of the issues which the war involves.

"We are Christians, and as such deem that truth and righteousness are to be maintained inviolate, even at the sacrifice of physical life. We are citizens of the United States, and as such are conscious of the solemn responsibilities of our Christian citizenship. We accordingly venture to direct the attention of our fellow-Christians to a few of the vital issues which are making their mute appeal for final decision.

"The ravage of Belgium and the enslavement of her people; was it right or wrong?

"The massacre of a million Armenians; was it a permissible precaution or an unpardonable crime?

"The desolation of Serbia and Poland; was this a regrettable necessity or a frightful injustice?

"The destruction of life through the sinking of the Lusitania and other merchants ships; was this an ordinary incident of warfare or was it deliberate and premeditated murder?

"The starvation of Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land; is this an accident of economics or a violation of the laws of God and man?

"The attempt to array Moslems against Christians in a 'holy war'; was it a laudable act of imperial statesmanship or was it the treachery of a Christian monarch?

"The intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements, are these things excusable under provocation or damnable under all circumstances?

Christianity or Expediency?

"In the presence of these pending and as yet unsettled issues we feel impelled to warn our brethren against those who cry 'Peace! Peace!' when there is no peace. The just God, who withheld not His own Son from the cross, would not look with favor upon a people who put their fear of pain and death, their dread of suffering and loss, their concern for comfort and ease above the holy claims of righteousness and justice, and freedom and mercy and truth. Much as we mourn the bloodshed in Europe, we lament even more that supineness of spirit, that indifference to spiritual values which would let mere physical safety take precedence of loyalty to truth and duty. The memory of all the saints and martyrs cries out against such backsliding of mankind. Sad is our lot if we have forgotten how to die for a holy cause.

"We solemnly declare to you our conviction that the question of all questions for our immediate consideration is this: Shall the ancient Christian inheritance of loyalty to great and divine ideals be replaced by considerations of mere expediency?"

CONSTANTINE PRAISES WILSON PEACE NOTE

Reply Expresses Sincere Admiration of the President's "High Political Sagacity."

ATHENS, Dec. 30, (via London, Dec. 31.)—King Constantine summoned Garrett Droppers, the American Minister, to the Palace this morning and communicated to him the text of the Greek reply to President Wilson's peace note. In the reply the King associates himself with the President in desire and willingness to do all in his power to promote peace. The note recites the sufferings of Greece at the hands of the belligerents on both sides while the nation has been endeavoring to maintain neutrality. It adds that Greece has endured greater hardships from the war than any other neutral, and is desirous of the consummation of peace.

The text of the King's message to President Wilson follows:

"I wish to express, Mr. President, feelings of sincere admiration and lively sympathy for the generous initiative you have just taken with the view to ascertaining whether the moment is not propitious for a negotiable end of the bloody struggle raging on earth.

"Coming from the wise statesman who, in a period so critical for humanity, is placed at the head of the great American republic, this humanitarian effort, dictated by a spirit of high political sagacity and looking to an honorable peace for all, cannot but contribute greatly toward hastening re-establishment of normal life and assuring through a stable state of international relations the evolution of humanity toward that progress wherein the United States of America always so largely shares."

There follows a recital of the trials Greece has suffered from the war which, on account of the censorship, it is useless to attempt to cable. The King's message ends as follows:

"Such are the conditions in which your proposals find my country. This short and necessarily incomplete recital is not made with the purpose of criticism of the cruel blows at her sovereignty and neutrality from which Greece has been forced to suffer the effects. I have merely wished to show you, Mr. President, how much the soul of Greece at this moment longs for peace, and how much it appreciates your proposals, which constitute so important a step in the course of the bloody world tragedy of which we are witnesses. CONSTANTINE."

The Greek Government also will make a formal reply, which will associate Greece with the proposals of President Wilson.

HOLT SEES DISARMAMENT.

Tells Labor Temple Audience It Will Be One of Peace Terms.

An intimation that partial disarmament would be written into the peace terms when the European belligerents come to discuss them was given last night by Hamilton Holt, associated with the League to Enforce Peace, in an address on world peace delivered in the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Mr. Holt used superlatives in praise of Germany for having made the first move toward the re-establishment of peace, and criticised the Entente reply of "reparation, restitution, and guarantees" as being too vague. He compared the chorus of disapproval which greeted President Wilson's peace note to the sounds made when a cowboy puts the redhot branding iron on a horse, but he said that the impression made by the note would be as lasting as the imprint of the brand.

LONDON APPLAUDS REPLY OF ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

by a belligerent in that belligerent's separate interests. It was, therefore, essential for public opinion in the allied nations as well as for the allied Governments to treat the German invitation as though it stood alone and to prevent the undoubted intention of the Central Powers to exploit American feeling for their own advantage and use American policy as a catspaw.

"The answer to President Wilson, when it follows in due course, will no doubt emphasize the issues somewhat differently. In no circumstances can the Allies consent to a confusion of these two aspects or to hold the same tone toward guilty aggressors as they do toward the United States, toward whom the Allies' friendly feelings never have been in any way disturbed.

"It is absolutely impossible to ignore the responsibility for the origin of this war in connection with any attempt to settle it now or hereafter. In that respect this struggle is like no other in the history of the world. Europe shudders at the thought of the awful responsibility which, by ending the war prematurely, might enable another outbreak of slaughter and ravage in the future. The signal for this terrible conflict was given by Germany, and we mean to see that she has no opportunity to do it again. That is what the allied note in reply to Germany means.

"Before this war the only hope for the security of the world lay in the inviolability of treaties, resort to international conferences and the process of arbitration. Great Britain and America may claim together to have led the world in these respects. American opinion now approves of mediation, increased security for the faith of treaties and better means for the peaceful settlement of disputes. So far as these are America's principles, so they are British principles. The supreme time for their application was in 1914, when Armageddon might have been avoided altogether.

Strong Point in Note.

"A memorable and unanswerable passage in the Allies' reply is that Germany was the chief persistent opponent of the principles which America supported at The Hague conference; that Austria, instigated by Berlin, pushed on the plan to destroy Serbia, after the latter little kingdom had given every reasonable satisfaction; that Germany refused the conference suggested by Great Britain, refused the international commission urged by France and even rejected Russia's direct appeal for arbitration. The war occurred because Germany was determined at any cost to force war at that particular time. Hers was the most enormous crime by far ever committed against the interests of mankind.

"There must be punishment for it. Without the example of drastic and memorable punishment for crime, glaring crime can never cease. Germany's sole desire is to escape the just consequences of her acts. Nothing but the unity of the Allies could have saved them from complete German triumph at the beginning of this war. The determination of the Allies to preserve that unity to the end, no matter how near or how far the end may be, is the only thing that can win the war.

"It is obvious that if Germany had meant honest business in her peace overtures, she would have put her cards on the table. That might have been a risk, but it might have proved her sincerity. Instead, she invited the Allies to negotiations which could be only for Germany's interest alone at this time. The mere fact of any such negotiations having begun without any security whatever for the right at issue would have such a confusing and weakening effect in the allied countries as to chloroform the war just when Germany is beginning to dread its ultimate outcome.

"The Allies in their note are accurate in calling Germany's effort for peace at this time empty and insincere. Today the Central Empires, with their Turkish and Bulgarian confederates, are still bent on achieving their original aim of dominating the Old World. They will try for a long time yet to achieve that aim by diplomacy and intrigue, and in the economic as well as the political sphere, which they failed to gain by arms.

"There can never be lasting peace until the arbitrary war power of Prussianism, which had no regard for the treaty with Belgium nor any other international obligation, is wholly extinguished. Belgium's special answer at the end of the allied reply speaks for itself to all Americans. There is nothing to add to it."

Commended by Editors.

A canvass of the London newspaper offices indicates that the tenor of the note is highly approved in those quarters.

"It meets the situation admirably," said one editor. "The Allies have refused to fall into the snare spread for them by Germany with her so-called peace proposals. Germany advanced no argument which justified the Allies in accepting her declaration that her desire for peace was to be relied upon."

Another London journalist described the note as "a crystallization of allied sentiment which might have been obtained with less delay than has been the case. We have all written just that same thing many times over. The mills of diplomacy sometimes grind very slow. However, in this case they have ground the German proposals so fine that it must be evident to everybody that there was nothing but chaff in them."

In another quarter the note was regarded as entirely clearing the ground for the Entente's reply to President Wilson's suggestions, inasmuch as it established the responsibility for the outbreak of the war and offered no basis of negotiations upon which the war might be concluded. It is held that the German endeavor to influence neutral opinion is a specious plea which will be shown in its true light by the answer which the Allies will make to President Wilson.

Belgian Poet's View.

The particular emphasis which is given in the note to the case of Belgium is regarded as a strong point. In this respect Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet, writes in The Observer: "The only comfort of a martyr of a righteous cause is to feel that he redeems his soul, that he stands as an example to the world. Will that last comfort be taken from the Belgian people? Have they endured their trial with so much abnegation and so much patience, only to hear that the chief object of their torturers is to defend the right of weak peoples? Was it for that chivalrous aim, then, that the German Army crossed our frontier in August, 1914? Was it for that that they burned and sacked our towns, violated our women, murdered our children, tried to poison the mind of our people, trampled upon our rights, took away our riches, and finally drove our men out of the country to work under the whip in the mines or trenches?

"I just heard that on Dec. 15 last, twenty more patriots had been condemned to death at Hasselt. Eleven of them already have been shot and forty-three officials working under the control of the commission for relief have been deported at Arlon. Is that the way Germany defends the interests of weak peoples?

"It is perfectly useless to try to distinguish between Belgium's attitude in conflict and that of the powers who are fighting for the restoration of her integrity. From the day when England, France, and Russia answered King Albert's appeal, the unflinching policy of Belgium has been to act in perfect harmony with the Allies. How could it be otherwise? Their cause is her cause, their victory will be her victory, and if we should ever consider the possibility of their defeat, it would be her defeat. Belgians, who, like myself, were in England during those fateful days of August, 1914, when the destiny of Europe hung in the balance, know perfectly well the decisive influence which the invasion of Belgium had on English public opinion at that time. The whole policy of Germany was determined by her first stroke in the war. This stroke was delivered against a small nation. The whole policy of England and of her allies was determined by their first efforts in the struggle and these efforts were made to protect a small nation against Germany's aggression. Never has a choice between right and wrong been plainer in the whole history of the world."

BRITISH PAPERS SATISFIED.

Say Only Material Guarantees from Germany Will Be Accepted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 1.—The reply of the Entente Allies to Germany's peace proposal is commented on at length in this morning's papers. The Daily Chronicle, after quoting from the reply the sentence "After the violation by Germany of her solemn engagements Germany's promise is not sufficient foundation on which to establish the peace which she broke," says:

"In other words, guarantees must be material; verbal ones will not suffice. That seems to us the cardinal point which must be brought home to all parties before any durable peace can become possible. When Germany attacked Belgium she deliberately, and with her eyes open, broke four separate obligations—the general rule of international law, the first article of The Hague Convention on the laws of war by land, the treaty of Belgian neutrality, and obligations created by recent assurances of her Government.

"An act more destructive of the world's confidence in her word could scarcely be devised, even if it stood alone; but it is important to recognize how greatly its effects have been aggravated by her subsequent wholesale breaches of The Hague Conventions and the laws of war. She has never at any of half a hundred points been deterred from doing what she wanted by the consideration that she was pledged not to do it.

"With a power which thus frankly declines to be bound by any obligations, it is useless to contract new ones, which it would be in a position to break, and therefore the security for the future, which we take to be the supreme object for which all the Allies are striving, can only be obtained on the basis of material guarantees.

"And if the road to their achievement is a longer, steeper, and more painful one than the broad and easy way to a peace based on German promises, if it involves heavier sacrifices by the Allies and a more crushing retribution for the German people, the Allies must remember that only thus can they do their duty by posterity. And the German people may be reminded that no nation can escape the consequences of thirty months of unbroken complicity in the crimes of its rulers, and that as men have sown so also shall they reap.

"We welcome in the note the word 'penalties,' because it seems to us to emphasize the idea that the vindication of outraged right in the face of the world is not the last, but the first, thing for the Allies to insist upon and that a fabric resting on international undertakings (such as a League to Enforce Peace) can only begin to have value when the sanctity of international undertakings has been unequivocally reestablished."

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 1.—Commenting on the joint note of the Allies, The Morning Post describes it as a document in which "ten nations have defied the powers of darkness and once more have pledged themselves to fight to the end," and says it is a "moral victory of extraordinary moment to civilization."

"If we are not fighting in the cause of righteousness," The Post continues, "we have made the greatest mistake known to history. The appeal is to justice, freedom, and the sanctions of religion. It is for this reason that the intervention of neutrals, as far as it is based on the evasion of known facts, is and must remain futile; and it is for the same reason that peace on the German terms is now declared impossible of acceptance."

"The one doubtful point," says The Daily News, "is that the English version makes the Allies' demand 'penalties' for crimes committed by Germany. This is not merely a mistranslation; it would be a grave and ominous change, running quite gratuitously the risk of exposing the Entente to a charge of vindictiveness. The French word 'sanctions' almost certainly does not mean what the English word 'penalties' conveys. It is rather a synonym for guarantees than a blunt threat of punishment which would probably stimulate the Germans to fight to the last man rather than to submit."

Discussing the possible outcome of the reply, The Daily News says:

"It does not, of course, follow necessarily that because the proposal is a rejection, all hope of negotiations in the near future are ended. The Allies have replied to Germany, but have not replied to President Wilson. Nor has Germany yet returned to him a relevant answer. Proposals to negotiate in the dark have ended, but the proposal for the belligerents to state their terms remains. There is nothing in the Allies' reply which needs make that more difficult, but the next move is with Germany."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The reply is a pure and simple negative to the German note and to any other like it. The note and the reply are handed back on the point of the sword. * * * Possibly the most significant feature of the reply is the unsparing candor with which the Allies express absolute disbelief in the good faith of the German Government."

The LOCOMOBILE
at the Salon
Fourteen new examples of Coach Work designed by the Custom Department, and made by Healey, Holbrook, Locke, & Rubay.
THE ASTOR
January 2nd to 10th.

Comment of Today's Newspapers on the Allies' Note

NEW YORK CITY.

From The New York World.

In their reply to the Germanic peace offer of Dec. 12 the Entente Powers characterize it bluntly as a sham and a war manoeuvre calculated to stiffen lagging zeal at home, to breed discord in enemy countries and to deceive neutral opinion.

This is not closing the door upon peace, but it is most emphatically a closing of the door upon any peace offered on the pretense that Germany is victorious and in a position to dictate terms. It contains, in fact, what may be accepted roughly as the counterproposition of the Entente. The vital thing in this war, so far as the western powers are concerned, is a correction of the conditions existing in the Summer of 1914, the inevitable result of which was war.

The note of the Entente Powers denying peace is addressed to the military caste of Germany. The response to the President, if wisely drawn, will be addressed to the German people. The two elements may not always be in accord.

Reads Like an Indictment.

From The New York Sun.

What the Entente Allies have done is to reject unanimously and resolutely the advances of the Central Powers. Their decision is put forward in a document vigorous and clear in its terminology, in which are crystallized all the sentiments their spokesmen, both official and volunteer, have hitherto uttered. The note reads like an indictment because the Governments from which it comes and their peoples are unshaken in the belief that they are the servants of justice in the punishment of a wrongdoer; a belief that has not been impaired in the slightest since Germany provoked the war.

In no paragraph or phrase of the reply made by the Allies is there evidence that they are depressed by the past or downcast as they examine the future. Instead, a high confidence appears that is based in assured conviction that right and truth must eventually prevail, and that their establishment will be accomplished without compromise or the sacrifice of a single worthy principle.

The War Must Go On.

From The New York Tribune.

One thing stands out with absolute clearness in the reply of the Entente Powers to Germany. The Entente Powers are not ready to assent to a German peace.

The Entente's answer definitely closes the incident of attempted intervention by the United States. With the best of intentions—with a pardonable desire to end the war in the interest of both sets of belligerents, as well as in that of the United States—President Wilson sent his peace note to Europe at a time when he thought his intercession would be most effective. But it is plain that he misjudged the situation. His action could not but be interpreted by the Entente Powers as a response to a German manoeuvre. It was ill-timed and ill-advised.

The war must go on. The people of the United States must assume whatever responsibilities its further prosecution thrusts upon them. We cannot expect either side to make peace to its own disadvantage merely in order to spare us vexation and trouble. It is not for us to urge peace on powers which are not ready to make it merely because we may fear that Germany will repudiate promises made to us with regard to her conduct of submarine warfare.

Possible Step Toward Peace.

From The New York Herald.

There is a possibility, even a probability, that the reply of the Allies will prove a distinct step forward toward peace despite, and because of, the positiveness of its rejection of what it rightly terms the "pretended propositions of peace" advanced by Berlin.

The day the people of Germany read that calm, judicial arraignment of the crimes committed by their Government in their name they will realize why it is that theirs has come to be looked upon as pariah among nations; and that day will mark the beginning of a real peace movement, because it will mark the beginning of the end of Prussianism.

Sees Shadow of War.

From the New Yorker Herold.

Yesterday the papers broke the news that the Allies had refused the hand proffered by Germany. The note in which this was done was given out in Paris, and its content, which consists only of general phrases, makes it evident at once that there can be but little hope that the Allies will agree to a conference.

If nothing should come now from the present peace activities, it is possible that times will come for us German-Americans that will be harder than we have ever yet seen. We cannot fail to see that of late war prejudice has been revived in exceptional bitterness. The crisis will come if Germany again begins her submarine warfare on a larger scale. This submarine campaign would naturally lead with ease to severely strained relations with America, and then the war would be here in the twinkling of an eye. That is recognized by papers which favor the Allies but would like to avoid war.

PROVIDENCE.

Calls It Only Logical Reply.

From The Providence Journal.

The reply of the Entente nations to the crafty peace offer of the Central Powers is the only normal and logical one that could be made. It is a reply in which indignation for the past and confidence for the future are unreservedly expressed. The Allies stand where they have stood from the outset. They are united, they are sure of victory, they require the restoration of Belgium, they are bound that justice, honor, and international law shall be vindicated.

There is no getting away from these demands. If German statesmanship continues to shut its eyes to the plain facts so much the worse for it.

SPRINGFIELD.

Germany Must Prove Good Faith.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

As a statement of the war aims of the Entente, or even as a justification for refusal to negotiate, the reply is inadequate. But it does not relieve Germany of the moral necessity either to prove that it was acting in good faith or to abandon the claim, in neutral countries at least, that the Allies are solely responsible for the continuation of the war. The President has given to Germany the opportunity to state specifically the present war aims of the Central Powers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Checkmates German Move.

From The Public Ledger.

The joint statement of the allied Governments goes far beyond the expectations of their friends and sympathizers in neutral lands in effectively checkmating the German manoeuvre for advantage of diplomatic position, and in that clarity and definiteness of statement which was so conspicuously lacking in the German overtures. The Allies make it perfectly clear why they are unable to place confidence in the sincerity of the German proposals, and why, until sufficient guarantees shall be given, they are unable to consider the inauguration of negotiations for peace.

BALTIMORE.

Probability of Further Negotiation.

From The Baltimore Sun.

If their [the Allies'] reply to President Wilson's communication follows the outlines of their reply to Germany, the latter will be called on to be more specific than she has been up to this time. If she refuses to go any further than she has done already, if she insists on a conference while declining to reveal her position in advance, if she rejects the idea of making reparation or of offering sufficient security for future good behavior, the negotiation will come to a standstill for the present at least. But if Germany should say, "Perhaps we may be able to make a bargain on that basis: Let us know exactly what would satisfy you," the Allies might then, possibly, be willing to come down to details.

NEW ORLEANS.

Thinks Peace Outlook Unpromising.

From The Times-Picayune.

The outlook for a peace conference cannot be considered promising if both groups stand upon their present declarations. The possibility of a successful peace conference might be "felt out" by an inquiry regarding Serbia. For if the Central Empires plan the retention of that country peace negotiations would in all probability prove fruitless so long as the Entente Allies refused to admit defeat, since their abandonment of Serbia in any other circumstances is scarcely conceivable.

CHICAGO.

Represents Allies' Real Attitude.

From The Chicago Herald.

The main point is whether this [Entente reply] is to be taken simply as a diplomatic move—whether the Allies are "bluffing," as Berlin has suggested. There is little reason to doubt it represents their real attitude.

The answer is not only a reply to the enemy countries, it is also an appeal to world opinion outside of those countries. The Allies have resented the German effort to put them in the position of wantonly continuing the struggle. To counteract it they reiterate the principles they are fighting for. They emphasize the need of stronger guarantees than Germany's word or any peace made on the present war-map basis could furnish.

Calls Reply Lacking in Lucidity.

From The Chicago Tribune.

To America the Allies' reply to Germany will appear verbose and even obscure. One of the greatest international communications of history, it lacks all the lucidity and beauty that characterized America's sublime effort, the Declaration of Independence. It breathes passion, but it does not speak solidly. A single sentence would have left its meaning unmistakable. The very length of this document qualifies its obvious interpretation. Clearly the note was written for home consumption, and to steel the allied peoples to further trials. It contained no opening for amicable conference with Germany.

WASHINGTON.

Thinks It Dooms Germany.

From The Washington Post.

The ten nations at war with Germany and her allies have given their answer to the German peace proposal. The answer is war, and it sounds the doom of Germany.

Behind the answer is the inflexible purpose of the most powerful league of nations that was ever formed, united in bonds sealed by their own blood. That purpose is to beat Germany—to beat her down to surrender once and for all time, so that peace, when it comes, will be the peace of civilization, by civilization, for civilization.

The Allies rightly describe Germany's peace proposal as a war manoeuvre. * * * The war will go on until Germany yields. Before she has reached the point of yielding she will fight desperately in new directions. Neutral nations are almost certain to be involved in the struggle.

TORONTO, ONT.

Says Militarism Must End.

From The Toronto Globe.

The people of Canada, who have spent their blood and treasure freely in the great cause, would feel that blood and treasure alike had been expended in vain were the end of it all to be a patched-up, inconclusive peace which would leave Germany supreme in Central Europe, the sponsor for a revivified Turkish Empire with its bestiality and blood lust unsated.

German militarism and Turkish barbarism can have no place in the new world that must follow the horrors of the present time. The ten nations must struggle on till the German people rise up against their war lords, and, casting them out, join the democracies of Western Europe in the exercise of self-government.

NOTE FROM SPAIN STIRS WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

note of Dec. 18 was delivered to the Madrid Foreign Office involved essentially very much more than the mere delivery for its information of a note which Washington supposed had been primarily addressed only to the European belligerents.

Close analysis of the Spanish note makes it clear that the United States, besides causing the President's note to the belligerents to be handed to the Spanish Government for its information, instructed the American Legation at Madrid to deliver a separate communication to the Spanish Foreign Office. That such a communication was handed to the Spanish Government is undoubtedly the fact, and this statement is supported both by the text of the Spanish reply and by information obtained independently in Washington tonight from well-informed sources despite the absolute silence of high Administration officials. If this communication, whatever its form or description, was not handed to the Spanish Foreign Office under instructions from the State Department at Washington, then it would appear that the American Embassy at Madrid overstepped its instructions, and made the delivery of the President's note in a way that evidently was misinterpreted by the Spanish Government. That, however, is regarded as improbable inasmuch as Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, was absent from his post, and no subordinate official of the embassy would have acted beyond the exact letter of his official instructions. Ambassador Willard sailed from New York yesterday for Europe on the Philadelphia.

Whether the delivery of President Wilson's note of Dec. 18, addressed to the fourteen belligerents, in being handed to neutral nations other than Spain was likewise accompanied by "another communication" of the same tenor, as the separate communication to the Madrid Government, could not be clearly established tonight. While there appeared to be almost indisputable evidence that there was a separate communication to the Spanish Government there was no evidence, but only assumption that the same course may have been followed with respect to the other neutrals. The notes from the three Scandinavian Governments contained no phrase, it was pointed out, which could be interpreted as replying to anything addressed specifically to them. The extreme cordiality of the Swiss reply, however, may have been due to a separate communication.

The Spanish Government, in its answer, refusing to take action in support of the attitude of the United States Government at this time, explains that it "believes that the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be inefficacious, especially as the Central Empires have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among the belligerents."

This portion of the Spanish reply makes it appear that the Spanish Government thought it was "invited" by the United States Government to "participate" in certain action. Examination of the annotation printed as a footnote on the President's note to the belligerents as handed to the press in Washington on Dec. 20 reveals nothing to show that any neutrals were invited by this Government to take any action. That footnote read: "Same (the same note) mutatis mutandis to the American diplomatic representatives accredited to the Governments of (here appeared the names of the belligerent powers) and to all neutral Governments for their information."

The note as addressed to the belligerents asked them to suggest a method for exchanging peace views and also suggesting to them the consideration, after this war is over, of plans for preventing future wars. The President's note of Dec. 18, itself contained no request that any neutral act on his suggestions. From this it is apparent that if the Spanish Government was invited to participate in any action that invitation must have been delivered separately and outside of the text of the President's note to the belligerents, as given to the newspapers.

The Spanish Government's reply speaks of "an entente of the neutral powers for the defense of their interests." The President's note to the belligerents said nothing about an entente of neutral powers for the defense of their interests," or for any other purpose. The note to the belligerents did not ask neutrals to do anything, much less enter an entente.

The best explanation of the action of the United States as revealed by the Spanish note is, that in transmitting the President's note of Dec. 18 to the American Embassy at Madrid the State Department sent a telegram of instructions which was embraced in a note from the embassy to the Spanish Foreign Office, so worded as to be construed by its officials as a definite invitation from the United States to Spain to support it in the formation of an entente of neutral nations "for the defense of their interests."

From the text of the Spanish reply it would appear that the Madrid Government understood this Government to be asking it to support the United States in the formation of such a neutral entente and that Spain did not consider this an efficacious course to pursue in connection with efforts to end the present war, especially since the "Central Powers have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among themselves."

Pledge yourself this New Year to form the new national habit—a glass of Welch's (iced) for breakfast.

A welcome change from the round of ordinary fruits.

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TEUTONS MENACE BRAILA AND MATCHIN

Russo-Rumanian Armies in Wallachia and Dobrudja Are Steadily Forced Back.

PETROGRAD ADMITS DEFEAT

Also Reports Terrific Fighting in Progress for Possession of Mountain Passes in Moldavia.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The Teutonic advance in Rumania has now reached a point which threatens the important town of Braila, in Wallachia, on the Danube, and the town of Matchin, on the Danube, in Dobrudja. The official statement issued this evening says:

In Rumania the Russians have been thrown back to the bridgehead of Braila, against which our attack progresses

In Dobrudja, Russian points of support east of Matchin have been captured.

An earlier announcement by the War Office read as follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the frontier mountains toward Moldavia the fighting continues to be favorable for us. North of the Uzut Valley German troops captured Solymtar Height from the Russians, and maintained it against strong counterthrusts. One officer and eighty men were made prisoner. On both sides of the Oituz Valey German and Austro-Hungarian regiments took Rumanian and Russian positions. They made gains in the Putna Valley in the course of hard fighting. Near Nereyu, in the Zabala Valley, our troops advanced.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The troops of Lieutenant General von Morgen and Lieutenant General Kuehne encountered strong resistance north and northeast of Rimnik Sarat, especially on the edge of the mountains. By a strenuous attack they succeeded in entering the hostile position and repulsing strong counterattacks. Between Rimnik Sarat and the Buzaul lowlands our troops gained ground after violent fighting.

The Danube army is fighting its way toward the strongly fortified line between Curguett, west of Braila, and Cheia, southwest of Braila.

In Dobrudja Bulgarian troops have gained further victories and are progressing toward Matchin

BERLIN, Dec 31, (via London.)—The Admiralty today gave out the following:

A German seaplane on Friday dropped bombs on the barbor works and enemy vessels at Sulina (in Dobrudja on an estuary of the Danube) Hits were observed including one on a transport.

Russian Details of Fighting.

PETROGRAD Dec. 31, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.) —Heavy fighting is proceeding along the Rumanian front. The Germans and Austrians have received reinforcements on the Moldavian front, and there, as in Wallachia and Dobrudja, have gained further successes The War Office today issued the following account of these operations:

On the Moldavian frontier the enemy after artillery preparation, launched stubborn attacks in the valley of the Sutra River and south of this valley. All these attacks were repelled by our fire and by counterattacks.

In the region north of the Doftiana River and south of the Oituz Valley fierce battles continue. The enemy has received reinforcements in this region and succeeded, after repeated attacks, in taking possession of several heights in front of our positions south of the Oituz River, compelling us to retire to a new position.

On Dec 27 an aerial combat took place in this region. Our aviator, Ensign Pebrajitski, and our observer, Ensign Barcsh, in a Voisin machine, engaged two enemy airplanes in battle. One of the enemy machines fell in the Sonika Valley. The aviators were captured.

The enemy continues to make stubborn attacks on the Rumanian front, on the upper Kasino River, at the Moldavian frontier. In the region northwest of Sevej, on the upper Sushitza, the enemy assumed the offensive, defeated the Rumanian troops and captured a large number of prisoners and a machine-gun company.

In the morning the enemy began an attack on the Rumanian front, near the village of Kosa, on the upper stream of the River Putna. The heights in this vicinity changed hands several times, and eventually remained in possession of the enemy. Attacks by the enemy near the village of Bordeschi, twenty versts southwest of Fokshany, and north of that point, continues. Our detachments and Rumanian troops, as a result of an attack, dislodged the enemy from the village of Bordeschi, which he occupied yesterday. Enemy attacks in the region of the Bezeu-Braila Railway line and near the village of Bordoeuverbe, south of the Yanka station on the same railway, were repelled by our detachments. The enemy suffered severe losses. The commander of one of our Cossack regiments undertook a bold attack on the village of Berleschi and southwest of the Yanka station, killing thirty and capturing thirty-five Austrians.

The enemy succeeded in repulsing the Rumanians in the region northwest of the Bezeu-Fokshany Railway. In the sector southeast of the same railway all enemy attacks were repulsed. The valiant commander of a Rumanian infantry regiment, Lieut. Col. Botiz, was killed today. His regiment distinguished itself in recent fighting. The commander of another regiment, Major Dvarins, after having his wounds dressed, returned to his regiment and repulsed the enemy's attack.

In Dobrudja the enemy, reinforced by heavy and light artillery, three times attacked our positions four versts northeast of the village of Grotoht, twenty versts southeast of Braila. The third attack enabled the enemy to occupy a height in the centre of our positions.

Artillery Busy on the Italian Front.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The following official announcement was made here today:

There was the usual artillery fighting yesterday in the mountain area, east of Gorizia, and on the Carso. Direct hits on the Carso caused the explosion of an enemy ammunition depot.

Fewer German Bankrupts in 1916.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The bankruptcies in Germany for the year 1916 numbered 2,277, as compared with 4,590 and 7,788 in 1915 and 1914, respectively.

NEW ALLIED DEMAND MADE ON GREECE

Aims to Render King's Government Powerless Further to Hamper Macedonian Campaign.

WANTS VENIZELISTS FREED

And Full Reparation for Attack on Entente Troops—Constantine Summons Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 31. — A Havas dispatch from Piraeus, dated Dec. 31, says:

"The Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia yesterday signed a note for presentation to the Greek Government, demanding the following guarantees and preparations:

"Guarantees.—First, all Greek forces outside of Peloponnesus to be reduced to a number strictly necessary to the preservation of order and police duty; all corresponding arms and ammunition to be transported to Peloponnesus, including all cannon and machine guns; this situation to last as long as the Allies judge necessary. Second, prohibition of all meeting of reservists in Greece north of the Isthmus of Corinth, and no civilian to carry arms. Third, the establishment of the Allies' control.

"Reparations.—First, all persons detained for high treason or for other political reason to be released forthwith. Second, dismissal of the commandant of the First Army Corps unless the Government shows that this measure should be applied to some other General. Third, the Greek Government to make apologies to the Allies' Ministers and flags at some public spot in Athens.

"The note concludes with the statement that the Allies reserve liberty of action in case the attitude of the Greek Government is unsatisfactory."

"The note undertakes on the part of the Allies not to permit the armed forces of the national Government to profit by the withdrawal of the royal troops by passing the neutral zone established in agreement with the Greek Government, and states that the blockade of the Greek coasts will be maintained until full satisfaction with regard to the above points is accorded."

ATHENS, Dec. 31.—Count di Bosdari, Italian Minister to Greece, today presented the demands of the Entente Allies for reparation by the Greek Government on account of the losses suffered during the recent clash between Greeks and Entente troops.

The Crown Council and the Cabinet immediately assembled at the Palace, King Constantine presiding.

ATHENS, Friday, Dec. 29, (via London, Dec. 31.)—A Cabinet meeting today at which the King presided discussed the situation in the country, which is desperate, according to dispatches received here from the interior of Greece.

The King has instructed the General Staff to hasten by all possible means the transport southward of the Thessalian troops. The Chief of Staff informs The Associated Press that, despite the difficulties, the transportation of the troops should be completed by Jan. 5, whereupon the Government hopes that the Entente blockade will be lifted.

SKIRMISHES IN GALICIA.

Russian Scouts Make Successful Raids on Teuton Outposts.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.—The following official report of military activities on the Russo-Galician front was given out here today:

Northwest of Zborow our scouts attacked an enemy outpost in the region of Prisovce and in a hand-to-hand struggle annihilated part of the post. The others were taken prisoner.

In the region west of Koniushki a party of our scouts, having worked to the rear of an enemy guard post, broke into the trench and captured the whole guard, consisting of nine men.

On the River Bystritza a successful reconnoissance was made by our scouts in the regions of Dzviniach and Krichta villages.

FRENCH FRONT QUIET ON LAST DAY OF 1916

Artillery Fighting and French Raids Reported—French Captured 78,500 in the Year.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The following official communication was given out here today:

South of the Somme we carried out an attack on a small German post south of Chilly. We took prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight follows:

No event of importance occurred during the day.

In the course of the year 1916 the French troops, in breaking the assault of the enemy against the Verdun fortress and forcing the enemy to withdraw on both banks of the Somme, have taken 78,500 German prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Southeast of Le Transloy the enemy's defenses were effectively bombarded during the day. An enemy ammunition dump was blown up as the result of our fire.

The enemy's artillery has been somewhat more active than usual in the neighborhood of Martinpuich. Beyond the usual artillery activity at other points on our front there is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Violent artillery fighting at various points on the western front is reported in today's communication from Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

The artillery fighting was violent at times south of La Bassée Canal, on both sides of the Somme and northwest of Rheims.

On the south bank of the Anore our long-range guns set fire to several ammunition depots.

"The French Army Headquarters report of Dec. 28 speaks of a German surprise attack on the eastern slopes of Hill 304, on the Verdun front, which was repulsed easily," writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency. "This is another example of the untrustworthiness of the French Headquarters reports, inasmuch as by the attacks on the slopes of Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill valuable French positions were captured, considerably improving the German position, and more than 200 prisoners were taken. Desperate French counterattacks on Dec. 29 and 30 broke down completely under our fire.

"The German answer to the French attacks near Verdun was given in Rumania, but notwithstanding this effort Germany has sufficient forces on the other fronts, as is proved by the successes recently gained."

CRITIC OF TIMES IN ERROR.

Suggests Comment Was Made on Reply to Wilson Before It Came.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—In a telegram dated Washington, Dec. 28, the Reuter Agency announced the arrival of the German answer to President Wilson's note in just thirteen words. The Vossische Zeitung comments that on Dec. 27 "a great paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES, which seems so close to President Wilson, assumed a hostile attitude before the actual text of the German answer was known either in Washington or in New York. The Vossische Zeitung asks why THE NEW YORK TIMES should characterize the German answer as "terrible" and contends that it was only a repetition of Germany's own peace offer, despite the fact that four Parliaments already had rejected that offer.

"The attitude of this American paper, which Reuter already has expressed, is given in a long article containing the most malicious American press comment," the protest says.

"How could these American papers arrive at, to us, such absolutely unintelligible comment?" asks the Vossische Zeitung. The paper guesses that "as the official text did not reach Washington until Dec. 28 the American press comment must have been based on a distorted version furnished by Reuter. But even that could hardly explain why the American press judges so harshly where so much is at stake. Most probably the opinions were not formed without directions from Washington, which justifies our warning to treat Wilson's proposition with due reserve."

The German reply to President Wilson's note was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin on Dec. 26, and was sent to this country the same day by the Sayville Wireless. It was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 27, simultaneously with the editorial to which the Vossische Zeitung refers.

CHARLES CROWNED WITH ANCIENT RITE

1,500 Hungarian Nobles Attend Most Brilliant Ceremony in Country's History.

CROWD CHEERS 15 MINUTES

Monarch Omits Part of the Sword Ritual—To Divide Time Between Capitals.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30, (via London, Dec. 31.)—An assemblage of 1,500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita today (Saturday). It was the most brilliant in the history of the country. Not even the crowning of Francis Joseph presented such a spectacle of the kingdom's wealth.

The coronation was entirely a Hungarian event. No foreign princes were present except King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who attended in the capacity of a Magyar magnate, which he is by birth. Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, was one of the few neutral diplomats who were present. Mrs. Penfield wore a dress of cream colored silk with an ermine coat.

King Charles was attired in the red Hungarian uniform, with a pale blue mantle, black boots and gold spurs. Queen Zita wore pale blue brocaded silk with a white veil and the diamond-studded crown above a dark blue cap.

The Crown Prince, 4 years old, was the first of the royal family to reach the Church. The King and Queen appeared at 9 o'clock and the crown was placed on the King's head by Premier Tisza on the stroke of 10. The service obliged the King to kneel long and frequently, and he moved uneasily while Cardinal Csernoch, Primate of Hungary, was reading the prayers. During the few short intermissions in the protracted religious ceremony the King chatted with members of his entourage and nodded to friends in the church.

While wearing the crown the King also put on the ancient St. Stephan cloak of faded purple, covered with odd designs in gold, and held the ancient sword of St. Stephan, with which he made the customary passes which symbolize the intention of the monarch to defend the kingdom against enemies. In making the passes with the sword the King neglected to cut behind him until the officiating bishop drew his attention to the omission.

After the church ceremony the King repeated the oath of office before a great crowd from the base of Trinity Fountain before the church. There was cheering for fifteen minutes. Later in the afternoon Parliament met in joint session and took official cognizance of the accomplishment of the coronation.

The pressure of State affairs obliged King Charles to return to Vienna this evening. It is his intention to spend six months of each year in the Hungarian capital. The fact that Emperor Francis Joseph spent little time in Budapest led to a movement to have a period of residence in this city prescribed in the inaugural diploma, but as soon as the King heard of this he announced his intention of dividing his time between the Austrian and Hungarian capitals.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOES DRY.

Stringent Prohibition Law Shuts Fifty Saloons in St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Dec. 31.—At midnight tonight the whole Island of Newfoundland goes "dry." A prohibition act, becoming effective, stops the import, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind within the colony. After this it will be impossible to obtain any alcohol compound within the colony, except for medicinal, manufacturing, or sacramental purposes, and in order to prevent evasion of the law a long list of patent medicines has been placed under the ban.

The Druggists' Association of the Island having petitioned [illegible] not to put upon it the obligation of carrying stocks of liquors and dispensing the same on the prescriptions of doctors, the Government has provided for St. John's a Public Controller through whom medical prescriptions will be filled and supplies obtained for manufacturing, while provision is made whereby the various churches can have their own agencies for importing wine for sacramental uses. Elsewhere on the island, physicians or Magistrates will be the local custodians of the supplies required for these purposes.

WARSHIP GIFT STORY CALLED PROPAGANDA

Japanese Believe Germans or American Navy Expansionists Started Alleged Canard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 31.—Supplementing the denial cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Friday by Foreign Minister Motono, Vice Foreign Minister Shidehara, in the absence of Mr. Motono on a New Year's vacation, declared emphatically today that no foundation whatever existed for the story published in the United States that Great Britain had agreed, or was expected to agree, to turn over to Japan at the end of the war six superdreadnoughts as a reward for Japan's assistance to the Entente in the present conflict.

Officials of the Navy Department also denied the rumor. While declining to be quoted, Government officials intimated the belief that the story was founded upon ulterior motives. The Tokio newspaper, Nichinichi, today gave prominence to the rumor in its news columns, and tomorrow will print an editorial, in part, as follows:

"The rumor was started either by German propagandists wishing to damage the friendship of Japan, England, and Russia, or by American navy propagandists. Failing to keep Japan's neutrality at the beginning of the war, Germany did everything she could to alienate the friendship of Japan, England, and Russia. German-inspired newspaper articles have often declared that Japan and Russia were doomed to fight again. Germany has insinuated that Japan was trying to drive Russia out of Northern Manchuria. According to the German version, Russia knows this, and is determined to fight a war of revenge in the near future. Germany also says Japan is not only trying to drive England out of the Far East, but wants to bring on a crisis in India, so that Japan may have the whole Orient for her hegemony.

"This is all untrue. What is true is that Japan, regretting that Russia should lack munitions, in her need has been supplying them, disregarding even her own defense to some extent. The Foreign Office people do not think Russia will misuse Japan's friendly assistance.

"The highest Government authorities say the present Cabinet never approached England in regard to turning any warships over to Japan. American navy expansionists might have originated the rumor. Japan is their imaginary foe, and six large warships would mean a great deal to them. They are always co-operating with the shipbuilders to try to create sentiment in favor of a bigger American Navy."

45 IDIOT GIRLS DIE IN FIRE IN CANADA

Convent Sister, Who Attempts Rescue of Her Bewildered Charges Also Perishes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 31.—Tragedy closed the old year in the little French-Canadian village of St. Ferdinand de Halifax, near Lake William, in Megantic County, Quebec, where forty-five idiot girls, inmates of a convent asylum, perished in a fire which destroyed that institution. One of the Sisters, who tried to rescue the girls, suffered martyrdom in the attempt, making the death roll forty-six.

Far away from any town large enough to have an effective fire brigade, the asylum had to depend on the slender resources of the villages and its own staff for protection from fire, and so may be said to have had practically no protection at all. The institution had accommodations for 180 girls. Besides the inmates, there were thirty girls from the locality studying at the convent adjoining; these all escaped.

The fire was discovered late last night. The weather was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering twenty degrees below zero. Attempts at rescue were doomed to failure from the first. The screaming girls were beyond control. Some leaped from windows and escaped with slight hurts. Others who leaped were killed. Some, bewildered, crouched in terror until the flames engulfed them.

STEAMER TWICE CAPTURED.

Dutch Vessel, the Oldampt, Seized a Second Time by the Germans.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The following announcement was made today by the Admiralty:

"The Dutch steamship Oldamdt, with contraband from Holland for England, was stopped by our Flemish naval forces on Friday and taken into Zeebrugge."

Last month the Oldamdt was captured by a German submarine, which placed a prize crew on board. A few hours later a British destroyer recaptured the vessel after the prize crew had attempted to blow her up.

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CAINE FORECASTS REPLY OF ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

claims of victory. But we recognize the independent origin of the President's message and regret that its best effects were vitiated by the headlong and unscrupulous effort of our enemy to thrust forward in advance of America and thus steal the verdict of history on the success of its arms. We think this was a base design of which President Wilson was the victim in common with ourselves.

Our first impression of the President's note was that he saw no essential difference between the aims of the belligerents. This was so great a shock to our moral sense that we felt compelled to conclude that the inner meaning and full tragedy of the war had never really entered into his soul. It was indeed a blow—like a blow in the face from the hand of a brother—but we see now that it was due to an error of presentation and interpretation, arising partly out of the President's overcaution, partly out of his excessive conscientiousness, and partly out of some failure of skill in the use of words which were charged with the gravest meaning.

Injury to Neutrals Inevitable.

Perhaps we are still of the opinion that it does not bring the hour of peace one moment nearer to say that on the lips of the spokesmen of the belligerent nations the objects they are fighting for are identical. The same might have been said on the first day of the war, and nothing has occurred since to give a different moral value to the statement of each of the belligerents that it is fighting in self-defense. But I think we see more clearly than we did a week ago that it may do good and—apart from the presumptuous mischief of the German claim—it can certainly do no harm after two and a half years of a struggle which has shaken the foundations of the world, that each side of the conflict should—at the bidding of the neutral nations which have suffered so much with us—state the objects for which the war is now being waged.

I think I may safely say that the reply of the allied nations to the President's claim that the material injury inflicted on the United States, entitles her to call for this statement will be sufficient to satisfy the American sense of justice. It will probably admit that, notwithstanding the great gains which have come to a section of the American people as a result of the war in Europe, the material loss to the American nation as a whole must have been deep and lasting. But I think it will, perhaps, say that such a loss is an inevitable penalty of the world war, and that it is part of the tragedy of all great international conflicts that they should injure nations that have had no part or lot in the causes of the quarrel.

It will also probably say that the allied nations regard it as their duty to do their best to minimize such injury and that, as Lincoln did in answer to the starving cotton spinners of Lancashire during the American civil war, they crave the indulgence of the suffering neutral nations for accidental material wrongs which they had never intended to inflict. Beyond this I do not think the allied Governments will go.

I shall be surprised if the reply of the Allies does not say or imply that no material injuries suffered by the neutral nations—however grievous and lamentable—would seem to them to justify neutral intervention or even any neutral pressure nearer to the zone of war—as Mr. Lansing quite truly if not quite prudently said they might. Her [the United States] account in that regard is with Germany and with Germany alone.

Nor do I think the allied nations will give any indication in their reply that they have listened either to the threats of the enemy or the appeals of the friends who have been telling them that the ultimate effect of the President's note will be to bring America into the war on the side of the Allies.

Let me speak for my own countrymen on this point and say without hesitation that we do not wish to see America in the war at all. Not even to shorten it—though we would give so much to do so—to defend the interests of civilization and to uphold those principles of humanity which this appalling European conflict has cast into the furnace, could we desire that the wild, mad, devastating struggle which has laid waste so much of the fairest part of Europe should extend to the American continent.

We have a material interest in seeing America preserve her neutrality—of course, we have. But God grant that down to the last days of this hellish tragedy there may remain on this planet one great home of civilized man untouched save in sympathy by sorrow. If America is forced into the war it will assuredly not be by any act of the allied nations or (short of refusing to make a premature and therefore a calamitous peace) by any failure to perform an act which would keep one-half of the horrors which have already overwhelmed the other half.

Britain's Aims in the War.

I think the reply of the allied Governments will be found to contain a satisfactory statement of the objects for which they are waging war. *If* there proves to be nothing new in this statement, it will be, perhaps, the more convincing from the fact of its consistency. Our aims have not varied with the varying fortunes of war. Where we stood at the beginning we are still standing and will continue to stand—for the integrity of our empires and their defense against the wanton aggression of the enemy, drunk with the fumes of power and mad with dreams of world dominion; for the rights of the little nations; for the defense of the weak against the strong; for the protection of the honest and home-loving against the marauders of the earth—in short, for those principles which form the central purpose of all international law, the foundation on which alone the nations of the world can exist, the right of every race, whether great or small, rich or poor, to live in peace and security within its own borders and seek its development by whatever means are clean and pure and of good report.

This being our only object in the war, it follows that we disclaim utterly and absolutely the preposterous design, attributed to us, of desiring to carry on this war until we have compassed the total annihilation of the Central Powers. It may suit the governing classes among our enemies to keep alive that fiction in the darkened minds of their own people, but the American nation will know better. It is not the annihilation of the German Empire we are fighting for, but the annihilation of Germanism, the destruction of that theory of Government which led to the cruel and cowardly plot against Serbia and the brutal and barbarous violation of Belgium, the theory that the freedom and safety of smaller States may be assailed by the stronger powers which surround them, whenever political or military necessity appears to require it.

To the allied nations this theory stands for the life spring, not of the German people—however blindly they may be following it—but of the German military class, and of the industrial classes which live and flourish on their infamous activities, and hence we say that for the security of humanity, for the defence of liberty, and for the general welfare of the world, God willing and giving us strength, we will never sheathe the sword until German military domination has been destroyed.

Further, it follows that we disclaim absolutely the design attributed to us of carrying on the war in order to destroy for our selfish ends the freedom of the seas. We think that no more foolish misconception exists in the world than gathers in the minds of our enemies about this familiar phase. The freedom of the sea is the freedom of the ships of all countries to pass from port to port across the trackless face of the waters. This is a natural right which Great Britain never questioned, whether in times of peace or war. The freedom of the sea is to Germany at this moment if it cares to run the risk of it.

But control is another matter and that belongs of right in times of war to the strongest naval forces. Therefore, it is as foolish and illogical to question the right of Great Britain to control the North Sea, if it can continue to do so, as to question the right of Germany to control the banks of the Rhine.

Seek No Economic Dictatorship.

Finally, it follows that we disclaim the design attributed to us of carrying on the war in order to establish such economic conditions as will prevent the development of commerce except among ourselves. This, too, is a fiction which it may serve the turn of the governing classes among our enemies to keep alive in the minds of their people, but once more the American nation must know better.

Some there are among the peoples of the allied countries who have been so exasperated by the insidious and unscrupulous commercial methods of the Germans, made effective no doubt by their unquestionable enterprise, ingenuity, and industry, as to desire to slam the door against all future intercourse with our enemies, who are already separated from us by rivers of blood. But the enlightened body of allied opinion recognizes the futility of an attempt to govern any of the great nations to the exclusion of the rest, and the folly, not to say wickedness, of trying to conduct the affairs of human life as if more than one hundred millions of our fellow-creatures did not exist.

For good or for bad, for better or for worse, in spite of the bitterness of hatred engendered by this cruel and in the highest sense fratricidal war, we of the British nation shall have to live in the same world with the German nation and the German nation in the same world with us. And even if we refuse thoughout the lifetime of the generals now living ever to take hands with our enemies again, steeped as they are up to the armpits in the blood of our children, we shall surely cross hands with each other over the hands of the American people. The open door has hitherto been a passageway to British prosperity and power and influence in the world and we are certainly not waging this war to close it.

Such then will, I think, be the general spirit and intention of the reply of the allied nations to President Wilson's note, so far as it concerns our own objects in the war.

And now, what of the objects of our enemy? That is, in our view, a grave and threatening story.

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Mid-Week Pictorial of New York Times (Dec. 28 issue) has portraits of the ten new Cardinals, all in Rotogravure—24 pages. All News Stands.

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SAW VERNON CASTLE UNDER FIRE IN SKY

Lieut. Faulkner Reports Him as a "Daring and Skillful Pilot."

IN LINE FOR PROMOTION

When Not Flying He Has Taught All His Squadron and Others to Dance.

Lieutenant Lloyd Faulkner of the Royal Flying Corps, who arrived here yesterday, brought the first news from the front of Vernon Castle, known in the corps by his right name, Vernon Blythe. Lieutenant Faulkner brought also the first detailed account of the work being done by the British aviators, and told of their aeroplanes, battle formations, and supremacy along the western front.

He was shot down near Abele, in the Ypres salient, and, after recovering from his wounds in the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, was invalided. Lieutenant Faulkner is here on aviation business, and is stopping at the McAlpin Hotel.

"I first met Vernon Castle, now First Lieutenant Blythe, attached to the Sixtieth Squadron, Royal Flying Corps," he said, "while he was training with Number One Squadron at Gosport. I last saw him a few days before I was shot down, about two months ago, at Ste. Omar, where he was stationed. Here I flew with him a number of times, and I must say he is a careful, daring, and skillful pilot.

"His superior officer, Major Waldron, since killed, told me that Castle was 'the right stuff,' and that 'he was an active and genuine representative of the best stock in America.' I talked with a number of aviators of the Sixtieth Squadron, and they all said that Castle was one of the most popular men in the detachment and that he was right in line for promotion to Captain, which carries with it the command of the squadron.

"Castle was flying a Morane 'parasol' monoplane, and was doing artillery observation work, which means that he was working with a heavy howitzer battery and guiding its shots. This is most nerve-wrecking work, as he was always being shot at, and the excellence of his work was attested by the fact that he was mentioned in dispatches a short time ago. With the other members of the squadron he is quartered in an old chateau, where they have a piano and when not flying have rather a pleasant time. Castle flies for three hours at a stretch, and during his leisure moments has taught all his squadron and a number of others to dance.

"During the year or so I was flying at the front, I saw much active service, and took part in many of the great engagements. Probably the greatest aerial exploits took place during the battle of the Somme. Here the machines were used in conjunction with the artillery and general attack.

"First, there came a thirty hours' 'strafe' from the big guns, during which the German trenches were practically obliterated. Following this came the signal for the aeroplanes, and then squadrons of from fifty to a hundred darted over the lines flying very low, not more than 300 feet up. Each of these machines was equipped with machine guns and bombs. They poured a hail of lead into the ruins of the German trenches and bombed them, so that the effect was very damaging to the morale of the Germans.

"No sooner had the aeroplanes started than the British infantry went over their trenches with bayonets and bombs. In the meantime the 'curtain fire' was going on, in many cases the shells going over the aeroplanes. It was the combination of artillery fire, aeroplanes, and infantry rushes that brought us the gains made in the battle of the Somme.

"No one in the United States has any idea of the great development made in aerial fighting over there. As I was invalided back a new machine had begun to make its appearance. The name of this may not be given, but I can state that it is the fastest and most efficient fighting machine ever made. The British aviators using these can fly straight up—they make 15,000 feet altitude—in seven and a half minutes. This is much faster than any other machine and gives the British pilots the advantage necessary to keep the supremacy of the air. These machines make about 138 miles an hour in still air. The pilots who fly them are the strongest men in the service, as their lungs have to stand tremendous pressure."

HAIG A FIELD MARSHAL.

Smuts Also Made Honorary Lieutenant General in New Year Honors.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 1.—A long list of naval and military honors conferred on the occasion of the New Year includes the promotion of General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, to be a Field Marshal, Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson to be a General, and Major Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, commanding the forces in East Africa, to be an Honorary Lieutenant General.

SWANN, IN DENIAL, ATTACKS ACCUSERS

Continued from Page 1.

great a draft was being made on the District Attorney's contingent fund in paying Mr. Breckinridge when nothing was being accomplished by him. I expostulated with Mr. Breckinridge at his delays and his failure to accomplish results.

On the day before the case was finally reached for trial, in the latter part of March, 1916, Mr. Breckinridge, without prior notice, abandoned the cases, and wrote me a letter which was so insolent and insulting in its tone that it was impossible for me to dignify it with a reply.

Counsel for the defendants continued to press the cases for trial.

This effort on the part of Mr. Breckinridge to embarrass the District Attorney at a critical stage of the cases was well known to him and to Mr. Delehanty, and yet neither of them offered any assistance, and the cases had to be taken up by other assistants from March until June, 1916.

Says He Refused "Sacrifice."

By June the finances of the union had become very strained, and it had put up $150,000 in cash in the hands of the surety company that had furnished bail for the defendants, and in order not to embarrass their union any more, seven of the defendants offered to sacrifice themselves and plead to a lesser degree, protesting their innocence all the while and stating that they did so only in order that their union could get back its money and distribute it for the relief of needy strikers, there being another strike on at that time. This offer was further coupled with the condition that sentence be suspended, which, of course, I was not in a position to grant. Their insistence that they were innocent made it impossible for me to consent to accept their pleas of guilty under any circumstances.

Mr. Dooling and I had conferred with Mr. Breckinridge from time to time in regard to the facts and the testimony in the case, and obtained from him all the information he was willing to give. After he abandoned the case the papers containing the statements of witnesses were thoroughly examined and studied, and the character of the witnesses was ascertained.

We found a lack of credible evidence sufficient to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and, rather than accept pleas of guilty from men who protested their innocence, recommended that bail be discharged (not to dismiss the indictments) in June, 1916.

Before any disposition was made of these cases the mystery of the murder of Frederick Strauss, a City Court clerk, was unraveled, and we discovered that "Dopey Bennie" (Fain) and his gang were the murderers. We could not use any of these men as witnesses whom we intended to indict for murder without giving them due recognition for their assistance as witnesses; this I was not willing to do, deeming it of more importance to the county to destroy root and branch, the cause of the labor assault cases, by destroying the gunmen and giving them no quarter.

The "evidence" in the labor cases was provided partly by "Dopey Bennie" and members of his gang and a "private detective" who is notorious about the Criminal Courts as unworthy of belief and who has been the subject of inquiry by two Judges of the Court of General Sessions and whose testimony cannot be accepted unless corroborated. This detective stands ready to supply testimony on either side of any case, according to his retainer.

Attacks Accuser's Character.

This was known to Mr. Delehanty, and he made no suggestion and gave no advice, which, as a Judge of the court, it was his duty to do, the Judges having exclusive control of their own calendars.

I have seen Mr. Delehanty from time to time and sometimes almost daily since bail was discharged last June in these cases, and has never criticised the disposition of the cases or took action in regard to any of them.

If any deceit had been intended, why would I have deliberately retained Breckinridge, the assistant who worked up the cases under Mr. Perkins and who had been Mr. Perkins's campaign manager and a political enemy, to try the cases under my administration, and, if deceit was intended, why was Delehanty, of all the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, selected as the Judge before whom the motion was made when I knew that the cases were worked up by Mr. Breckinridge under Mr. Delehanty's direction?

Last week, three days before he filed this memorandum, suggesting that I had "deceived the court," this man most cordially insisted that I should sit on the bench with him while I discussed a question regarding the administration of justice. If he had really thought that I had intentionally committed a fraud upon that bench, would he have insisted upon my occupying it with him when I started to address him from the bar?

On a question of veracity or professional ethics, is Mr. Delehanty a competent person to speak? This is the same Delehanty who, while he was a full Assistant District Attorney at $7,500 per annum, and for four months or more was "Acting District Attorney," was receiving $500 per month private retainer for "legal advice" from Tom Devine, who was all this time going on so many bail bonds from persons who were about to be prosecuted for crime by Delehanty, either as Assistant District Attorney or as Acting District Attorney for New York County, that Devine is known in the Court House as a professional bondsman. I have before me a list of more than 150 of his bail bonds.

Devine was then in the habit of giving bail bonds or putting up cash bail for members of the notorious wireless wiretapping gang, which it was part of Mr. Delehanty's duty to prosecute, and all of this time the "Acting District Attorney for New York County" was receiving a "retainer" of $500 per month from Devine. Having been detected in this alliance, he brazenly said: "Well, what of it? I wish it had been more."

On Dec. 14, 1916, Mr. Delehanty clearly indicated his desire that I dismiss one of my assistants who had brought out these facts in the recent campaign, notwithstanding his splendid work against the "white slavers."

An alliance between bondsman and prosecutor is a question of morals and ethics; the discharge of bail in any case is a question of judgment.

Denies Agreement to "Take Pleas."

Finally, I made no "agreement with counsel for the defendants for the taking of pleas." No such agreement was ever made, and no such agreement was ever "upset" by Mr. Breckinridge; and Mr. Breckinridge did not resign in order to emphasize any protest on his part; but on the contrary he abandoned the cases on the day for the trial with the handsome retainer in his pocket, which he failed to return; and no arrangement, agreement or understanding has been made with counsel to dismiss the indictments.

I respectfully urge that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions make a thorough examination of the facts of these cases, and give such instructions as they deem proper.

All the papers in the case are held subject to your directions.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SWANN,
District Attorney of the County of New York.

That a political row of the first magnitude might develop between Mr. Swann, frequently mentioned as Tammany's next Mayoralty candidate, and his Republican accusers became apparent yesterday when Lucien S. Breckinridge offered detailed corroboration of all the Delehanty charges. Mr. Breckinridge, who was appointed a special assistant to the prosecutor to handle cases of the Industrial Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and who sent a letter of resignation to Mr. Swann, in which he made substantially the same charges as those of Mr. Delehanty, managed the campaign of Charles A. Perkins, whom Mr. Swan defeated for the District Attorneyship. He answered Mr. Swann's charge that he, Breckinridge, was "an incompetent and inactax eater," with this declaration:

Breckinridge Corroborates Charges.

"Mr. Delehanty's charges are true in detail. I resigned because I refused to be a party to a disreputable Tammany political plot. I think they were trying to make me the respectable Republican cloak in order to make the dismissal of the indictments plausible, and I think they were trying to pay a pre-election promise which gained for Judge Swann the support of east side labor leaders when he ran for District Attorney. Apparently they thought I would do anything in return for the $7,500 a year I was receiving."

The effect of the Delehanty charges on the approaching Mayoralty contest, the attitude that Tammany Hall would assume toward the accused man, and the probability of widespread revelations if the two sides grew just a little more angry, raised the speculation of Republican and Democratic leaders yesterday. In Tammany circles Mr. Swann's quick retort to the charges was happily received. His supporters were gleeful when Mr. Swann declared that Mr. Breckinridge wasn't worth answering, that he had loafed on the job, and that his political motives were so obvious his utterances at once were discredited. His attacks on the probity of Judge Delehanty were received with even more pleasure.

His action in calling on the Court of General Sessions to investigate was believed to have resulted from the counsel of a little group of advisers who sat in Mr. Swann's private office for many hours yesterday morning before the District Attorney could get there from his Montvale, N. J., home, and who remained closeted with him long after his official statement had been issued.

Governor Can Evade Issue.

It was pointed out that the District Attorney's action had opened the way for Governor Whitman to sidestep the whole issue, should he care to do so, inasmuch as the charges had been addressed directly to the Court, though a copy had been sent Mr. Whitman, and he possesses the power to remove a District Attorney after a hearing. Politicians wondered whether the Governor, who is known to have very high regard for the office he himself once filled, and no great love for its present incumbent, would seize on the opportunity to scrutinize the whole official conduct of Mr. Swann or whether, through dislike of angering Tammany Hall, whose indorsement he accepted in the past, he would wait for the Court to act, in the hope that the decision would furnish a precedent for his own.

It is an open secret that the present District Attorney and his staff have not had particularly cordial relations with the rest of the fusion administration, and particularly with the Police Department, which it was said the county officers had tried to discredit during a recent "white slave" crusade. In this connection it was recalled that one of Commissioner Woods's picked men, Clinton Wood, gathered much of the evidence on which Mr. Delehanty based his charges, and it was predicted that should Governor Whitman decide to call Mr. Swann before the bar or should he delegate his investigating power to a Commissioner, the whole of the city administration could be relied on to furnish all material evidence it could collect.

The silence of John T. Dooling, Mr. Swann's principal assistant, who was accused with his chief, was a phase of yesterday's developments that was regarded as having great significance by those who have been in close touch with the District Attorney's office during Judge Swann's incumbency. So powerful has Mr. Dooling been during that period that he has been referred to frequently as "the real District Attorney" by men unfriendly to Judge Swann.

Mr. Dooling, with Leslie Tompkins, another Assistant District Attorney; Edward Weil, the young assistant directly in charge of the assault cases; Max Levine, Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, one of the lawyers; Abraham Levy, the lawyer who was said to have offered pleas of guilty for seven of the defendants in the cases in question; Alfred Tally, a lawyer and friend of Judge Swann, and Judge Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court, conferred a long time before Judge Swann's arrival. It was explained that Judge Levy's presence was accidental, but the men in the inner room had prepared a long statement for Judge Swann's signature when that official reached his office late in the afternoon.

To the surprise of every one concerned, Judge Swann refused to issue the statement, asserted he would prepare one according to his own ideas, and kept three stenographers hustling to get out precisely what he personally wanted to say.

He alone issued from the private office to hand the statement to the press, the others inside already having declared they had absolutely nothing to say.

Mr. Delehanty Replies.

Judge Delehanty issued a statement last night replying to Mr. Swann's charge that he had accepted a monthly retainer from a "professional bondsman" while also an Assistant District Attorney. He said in part:

In the Fall of 1913 I was retained by a number of men to organize a corporation to take over a contract amounting to about $3,000,000 for the construction of a section of the subway in the Bronx from Alexander Avenue and 138th Street to Southern Boulevard and 147th Street. This contract had originally been awarded to the John F. Stevens Construction Company, which had become a bankruptcy. Owing to delays in arranging the details of the assignment of this contract by the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the original contract holders work was not started by the new company until December, 1913. In the meantime I had been assigned to try Hans Schmidt, accused of murder. This case so occupied my time that I turned over the contracting affairs to John W. Hannon, my office associate.

My retainer was $6,000 per annum, a sum inadequate for the work my associate had to do. Devine individually paid none of it, and his interest in it was limited to the extent of his interest in the corporation which paid me.

When I became a Judge, in January, 1916, my connection with the company as its counsel naturally stopped. I never had any other interest in or connection with its affairs.

Thomas F. Devine is a business man of standing on the west side. He has been a candidate of the Independent League and Republican Parties for State Senator in the district once represented by Thomas J. McManus. He is an independent Democrat who has stirred up many primary fights against certain west side Tammany district leaders. Mr. Swann, when a candidate for election as District Attorney, sent for Mr. Devine to ask his help, and later expressed gratitude for aid so given.

Judge Delehanty, who is now contesting the recent election to the General Sessions bench with his Tammany rival, John F. McIntyre, who was declared victorious at the polls, had nothing to say about the allegation that his charges were motivated by his desire to be the Republican candidate for District Attorney at the next election.

Hillquitt Defends Swann.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist, lawyer, and prominent in local labor movements, who was chief attorney for the indicted men and for the unions, came to the defense of Judge Swann yesterday more vigorously than did he when he first heard of the charges.

"The whole thing is absurd," he said. "After the first case, in which seven men were accused of murder, proved a fiasco, Mr. Perkins, then District Attorney, took the strongest remaining case and tried to bring it to trial. It wasn't reached, as has been told, and at last Judge Swann inherited it and engaged Mr. Breckenridge to prosecute because of his previous knowledge.

"The character of the testimony is best shown by the fact that one of the principal witnesses for the People, a Mrs. Levine, who lived in Lewis Street, came to me and said the whole thing was a frame-up. There were witnesses of two sorts, and both were discreditable. Some were thugs and plug uglies and others were agents of a so-called private detective.

"Furthermore, the unfairness of Detective Clinton Wood long has been known to us. Over a year and a half ago we protested his leadership of the Industrial Squad, telling Commissioner Woods that Wood was biased and had great prejudice against labor interests. Mr. Woods promised an investigation, but he allowed Mr. Wood to pass upon the charges against himself."

Mr. Breckinridge said Mr. Hillquit's characterization of Mrs. Levine as a principal witness was inaccurate and that there was not the slightest question but that the county had ample testimony of reputable witnesses to convict.

GOVERNOR TO BE DELIBERATE.

May Name a Prominent Democrat to Hear Delehanty's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—There is only one opinion in official circles at the capital with regard to Governor Whitman's probable course in relation to the charges of misconduct in office lodged with him against District Attorney Edward Swann of New York County by Judge James A. Delehanty of the Court of General Sessions. This is to the effect that the Governor will entertain the complaint, give District Attorney Swann an opportunity to file his answer, and then, should the circumstances justify it, order a public hearing.

Judge Delehanty's letter, embodying the charges against the prosecutor, who, as yet, is serving out a term for which the Governor himself was elected District Attorney, reached the Capitol late yesterday. Governor Whitman said tonight, however, that the communication had not come before him officially, and that in the circumstances he was unwilling to make any statement or comment bearing on the charges it contained. It is thought likely that some statement will be forthcoming tomorrow.

In moving cautiously and with deliberation, it is assumed, Governor Whitman is seeking to avert any suspicion that a political motive lurks behind the Delehanty charges or prompts any act of the Governor's own. Such a suspicion was sounded by District Attorney Swann in his statement, which appeared this morning, and has been echoed by some Democrats here.

In connection with the cry raised by Mr. Swann that politics was responsible for the Delehanty charges, a report was circulated in official ciries here tonight to the effect that if the charges against District Attorney Swann were set down for a hearing Governor Whitman might select as his Commissioner to hear the evidence a prominent Democrat, who, until recently, filled a high position on the bench.

UNION HEAD ACCUSES JUDGE.

Schlesinger Says Delehanty and Breckenridge Are Actuated by Pique

Judge Delehanty and Lucian S. Breckinridge were both accused of being actuated by pique in a statement made last night by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"It is most wise that the public know the motives behind this unwarranted attack upon an able and faithful District Attorney," said Schlesinger. "To me it is very apparent that the attack is made only because Judge Delehanty and Mr. Breckinridge are 'sore.'

"They are 'sore' at Judge Swann because Judge Delehanty, as Mr. Swann says, wants to be District Attorney next year, and because, as is well known, Mr. Breckinridge quit his job in the District Attorney's office at odds with Judge Swann. It is also to be recalled that Mr. Breckinridge conducted the ill-fated campaign of Mr. Perkins.

"But they are also 'sore' at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which conducted the strike out of which grew the accusations against the men Judge Swann moved to set free.

IMPORTANT TRIALS AT HAND.

Names of Well-Known Men on the List of Swann's Cases.

District Attorney Swann made public yesterday a list of the principal cases which he hopes to try early in the year. He said:

"On Jan. 10 the office expects to start the trial of Policemen William J. Enright and David Foley, who have been indicated for receiving bribes. This will be followed by the cases of two policemen who are to stand trial on a charge growing out of their alleged relations with 'white slavers.' Following this, four policemen will be placed on trial, charged with collecting bribes. These trials undoubtedly will consume the better part of January and February in one of the parts of the Court of General Sessions. After they are concluded, we will go ahead with a further line of the investigation which has already been started.

"When court opens, in the first week of the new term, I shall ask that the case against former Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood be placed on the preferred calendar for immediate trial.

"The case against William J. Burns of the Burns Detective Agency, and Martin Egan of the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., charged with reading private papers in the office of Seymour & Seymour, is set for trial on Jan. 15.

"At the conclusion of that proceeding I intend to move for trial the case against Sergeant at Arms Hotaling of the Senate, who is charged with wilfully and wrongfully auditing the expense account of the Thompson Investigating Committee at the Hotel Biltmore, but I intend to ask the court to leave the date open to suit the engagements of Mr. Hotaling's counsel and so as not to interfere in any way with his work in Albany.

"As soon as the demurrer is decided in the case of the five members of the poultry combination, awaiting trial on conspiracy charges, which will probably be the first part of the week, I shall move them for immediate trial.

"On Jan. 2 the case against the Rev. Charles T. Bayliss comes up for a date to be set. He is charged with larceny in obtaining money from donors to the Allied Hospital Relief Commission by false pretenses.

"Waxey Gordon is now on trial for the murder of Frederick Strauss, a clerk of the City Court. There are seven others arrested for the same offense, and their trials will follow in quick succession.

"A special jury has been asked to try Arthur Waltonen, the former butler of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, widow of the late member of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., and others, charged with the murder of Mrs. Nichols in September, 1915. It is expected that Waltonen's trial will begin in the early part of January, and that the trials of the two others now under arrest as accomplices in the same crime, Joseph Mulholland and Axel Hill, will follow immediately.

"The case of Joseph Lewis, a former employe in the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, is very important, involving a loss to the city of thousands of dollars, covering a period of several years. His trial is expected to begin in the early part of the year.

"George G. Wilson, a contractor, and John Mahon, one of his foremen, are charged with manslaughter in the second degree on account of the collapse of a building at Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, causing death, which, by the way, was the first indictment in twenty years found in this county against a contractor or a foreman for the collapse of a building. These cases will be moved for trial in January.

"The cases of the six men charged with dynamiting the subway station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue are being prepared for early trial, and it is estimated that they will be reached before the end of March."

Mr. Swann said that, while the prison calendar was smaller than it had been for ten years, he hoped to reduce it still further.

NEW YORK'S celebration to welcome 1917 is unusual in that it is divided between last night and tonight. But one thing remains the same as usual, and that is that people are taking in the celebrations by the same convenient method as ever—by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Free Prescriptions for the Poor

¶ In keeping with the spirit of the times and in recognition of its indebtedness to the general public, the

LOUIS K. LIGGETT COMPANY
OPERATING

Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
Liggett's Riker-Jaynes Drug Stores
Liggett's Riker Drug Stores
Liggett's Drug Stores
Liggett's Drug Stores, Ltd.—Canada
Liggett's Gordon-Mitchell Drug Stores, Ltd.—Canada

will fill prescriptions [for medicines] for the worthy poor FREE OF CHARGE in any and all of its stores in both the United States and Canada.

¶ This offer is in effect now and in order that it may be available to those who are justly entitled to it, application for free prescriptions must be accompanied by the written request of a licensed physician or surgeon.

Louis K. Liggett Co.

B. Altman & Co.

Important January Sales
of
Oriental Rugs
Lace Curtains & Window Panels,
Household and Decorative Linens,
Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.,

will be commenced to-morrow, January 2nd

The Sale of
Women's American-made Underwear

will also be commenced to-morrow

Sales for To-morrow Only

will consist of

Misses' and Children's Lingerie
Women's Winter Coats
Dress Silks and Velvets
Broadcloths
and Embroidered Cotton Voiles

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Aves.* West 43rd Street

Announce, beginning To-morrow,
Annual January Sales in
the following sections:

Underwear,	Women's Dresses,	Misses' Dresses,
Linens,	Women's Coats,	Girls' Coats,
Blankets,	Furs and	Girls' Dresses,
Comfortables,	Fur Garments,	Boys' Wash Suits,
Corsets,	Misses' Suits,	Oriental Rugs,
Women's Suits,	Misses' Coats,	American Rugs,

At Very Substantial Savings from Customary Retail Prices.

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

On Wednesday, January 3d.

THIS SEASON'S REGULAR STOCK

at reductions that will never be equalled again, owing to the increased cost of manufacture and the difficulties in obtaining skins.

DETAILS IN MORNING PAPERS OF JAN. 3D.

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Between 35th and 36th Sts.

COURAGEOUS ACTS WIN POLICE HONORS

Woods Announces Names of Men Who Have Gained Distinction by Merit of Work.

PRAISE FOR WHOLE FORCE

The Commissioner Particularly Commends the New Method of Suppressing Crime.

Police Commissioner Woods, in his New Year's order and annual address to the members of the Police Department, which will be presented today in printed form to the officers and men of the various precincts, points out that crime-prevention work during the year has demonstrated the failure of the old method of attempting to protect society by "hounding" former convicts and other lawbreakers. The new way, he explains, encourages the evildoers to strive for rehabilitation, to become self-supporting and law-abiding. The Commissioner says:

"Much work has been done toward crime prevention. Many ex-convicts have been provided with jobs, and policemen keep in touch with them. Many prisoners from the penitentiary are now out on probation, under the charge of police officers, who have been extraordinarily successful in keeping their charges straight. A promising start has been made in a plan of campaign against crime-breeding spots in the city.

"We all have in mind the efforts made at Christmas to bring the police into a more friendly understanding with the children of the city. The Christmas-tree celebration in station houses gave Christmas cheer to some 40,000 children, who cannot but feel in the future that words of caution and advice given them by policemen are words from a friend."

Later, reviewing the year in detail, he says:

"We face the New Year with the feeling that progress has been made. I believe I do not need to tell you again that nothing is expected of you except plain, straight, honest police duty without fear or favor."

In connection with the address the Commissioner announces honors for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty during the year, from the list of which medal men will be chosen at the annual parade. Honorable mention is awarded to Sergeant John Enright of the West 177th Street Station, Patrolman Luke H. Grace, Harbor A Squad; Patrolman Patrick McGovern, Highbridge Station, and Patrolman Orville T. Wanzer, East Fifty-first Street Station.

Enright on the night of March 22 jumped twenty-five feet from a stone abutment of the High Bridge into the Harlem River, and swimming through broken ice for 100 feet rescued Richard Loewe. Grace in full uniform saved the life of a drowning man in the North River opposite Pier 40 on Jan. 17. McGovern on April 21, himself shot in the head by a robber, who had held up and shot one of two men at 161st Street and Cromwell Avenue, killed the thief in a pistol duel. Wanzer rescued a man from the East River at the foot of Forty-sixth Street on Feb. 6.

Many Commended for Work.

Exceptional merit awards go to Lieutenants George Busby, George D. Barnitz, and Henry L. Barth of the Detective Bureau for apprehending the persons guilty of placing bombs on ocean steamers leaving this port between Jan. 3 and May 2.

Others commended for exceptional merit are Sergeant John F. Brennan of the Police Training School for apprehending the driver of an unidentified automobile which killed Foreman Thomas McHugh of the Street Cleaning Department on June 25; Lieutenant James J. Finn, Detective Bureau, for suppressing violence, dispersing gangs, and capturing persons in possession of revolvers, and Dominick Case and Frank Bonnano, Detective Bureau, for arresting Giuseppe Zafaranno for the shooting of Barnet Baff at West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Those have been commended for bravery: J. J. Finn, W. B. Caputo, W. J. Quaine, J. F. Rotchford, Detective Bureau; Sergeant James Burke, and Patrolmen P. C. Fitzgibbons, F. A. Dunn, T. F. Werdann, E. R. Frial, G. J. Lachner, J. Levy, J. Duffy, A. Kolson, P. M. King, T. P. Browne, P. Reilly, J. T. Delaney, C. Platt, J. Merwede, A. Henne, A. Prohlin, G. F. Raeburn, H. Hagstrand, D. J. Rodgers, A. J. Gillman, A. Winnegar, G. A. McCadden, D. H. Eberle, R. Wood, A. F. Rall, and A. J. Battle.

Commendation is awarded Captain Arthur Carey, Acting Captain W. A. Jones, and Andrew J. Wines, for assisting in the arrest and conviction of the Baff slayer; Lieutenants George Busby, George D. Barnitz, Valentine Corell, Jerome Murphy, and Patrick J. Walsh, Detective Bureau, for apprehending the persons guilty of placing bombs at the 110th Street subway station on Oct. 25; Captain Henry Scherb, Central Office, for work in suppression of the drug sellers; Lieutenant W. H. Funston, for his work in reducing the public dangers of street accidents; Grant Williams, for finding missing persons; Sergeant A. M. J. Knittel, Joseph A. Daly, J. J. Gegan, and Thomas O. Caputo, Patrolman J. H. Wavle, Thomas Lilienthal, W. O. Jones, D. S. Leahy, and J. C. O'Neill.

Forty-nine other officers and men are commended for excellent police duty, and nineteen for meritorious police duty. Lieutenant John J. Hughes is specially commended for suggestions on instruction to members of the department in the identification of automobiles, and Patrolman James S. Holt of the Central Office for suggestions concerning the recovery of stolen cars.

NEW YEAR PLEA FOR PEACE.

Washington Square's Mass Meeting Sends Message to President.

A great peace mass meeting was held in Washington Square last night, under the auspices of the American Neutral Conference Committee, to herald the coming of the new year. President Wilson's recent efforts to bring about peace were praised in speeches and in a telegram to the President. Messages expressing hope for an early peace were read from many persons prominent in public life in this and other countries. The following attracted the most attention:

If I were asked to define the attitude of the mass of my countrymen I should say they are heartily sick of war. The continuance of the war depends on hate. If some voice, so loud that it reverberated across the seas, spoke not to the Governments but to the people, a change would come. Can you not help our poor European world by trusting the soul of our common folk?

CHARLES P. TREVELYAN, M. P.

An hour after the meeting in Washington Square a similar meeting was held in Chicago. As the hour moved west similar meetings were held in Denver and San Francisco.

The meeting in Washington Square started at 11 o'clock, and the arch was illuminated by red rays from a dozen powerful floodlights. The Community Chorus directed by Harry Barnhart and accompanied by a band of thirty pieces, led the crowd in singing patriotic songs. At the moment when the chimes of Trinity announced that the new year had arrived the band struck up "America," and the crowd and chorus joined in. The message which was sent to President Wilson at the stroke of midnight read:

Citizens here assembled send New Year greetings. The year is dawning brighter throughout the world because you have dared to speak to the warring Governments in the name of peace. The repressed peoples of the war-ridden nations in the trenches and in countless homes are thanking you this day. We are with you heart and hand in your stand for peace. We pledge ourselves to support your further effort toward international good-will and liberty for all nations.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, delivered an address, in which he said that President Wilson, by his recent note to the belligerents, has made America's democracy international in its effective purpose to bring ultimate permanent peace.

"The President, in taking advantage of a common wish the world over for peace, has given America an unprecedented opportunity for world service," he said. "His note and action require no explanation from anybody. The President, with real statesmanship, speaks, not merely voicing the sentiment of the people of this country, but of the millions in the trenches of Europe, whose desire for peace because of military control finds utterance with difficulty. As Americans we should be proud of the great President who has given our Republic this opportunity to serve the needs of a suffering world. His utterance at this time required not only the conviction of a statesman, but the courage of a man who clearly felt and spoke the dictates of every intellectual, liberal element the world over."

Among the peace messages sent to the mass meeting was one from William Jennings Bryan, which said in part:

"Moral laws are as inexorable as the laws of nature; lasting peace can no more grow on the stalk of force or fear than figs on thistle. The President has rendered a great service to humanity in asking the belligerent nations to state in explicit language the conditions on which the world may have peace. When these terms are stated, responsibility for a continuation of the horrors of this unprecedented conflict will rest upon those who make unreasonable demands, and no nation can afford to assume such a responsibility."

Another was from Bertrand Russell, a distinguished British philosopher, in which he said: "You have an opportunity of performing a signal service to mankind surpassing even the service of Abraham Lincoln, great as that was. It is not yet too late to save European civilization from destruction. In the name of Europe, I appeal to you to bring us peace."

Other peace messages were received from Zona Gale, the Union of Democratic Control, London; and Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. The Women's Peace Party and other civic organizations co-operated in getting up the peace demonstration. Among those who served on the committee in charge were Amos Pinchot, John Haynes Holmes, Frederick C. Howe, Rabbi Stephen S Wise, Henrietta Rodman, George A. Plimpton, Lillian D. Wald, and Dr. George W. Kirchwey.

729 KILLED BY AUTOMOBILES.

Largest Number Ever Recorded in State—City's Death List Is 392.

Automobiles killed 729 persons last year on the streets and highways of New York State, including New York City, as compared with 663 in 1915, according to the annual report of the National Highways Protective Society, which was issued yesterday. In New York City 392 persons met their deaths by automobiles during the year, while trolley cars killed 78 and wagons 74.

According to the report, the number of persons killed by automobiles in New York State last year is the largest ever recorded. The great increase, the society says, is due to the fact that it is not necessary for a driver of a motor car to have a State license.

In New York City alone 248 children met their deaths on the streets due to vehicular traffic. Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, states that since the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, became operative whereby all motor cycles were compelled to be licensed and carry a State number, accidents caused by them have decreased by over 50 per cent. In the State of New Jersey during the year 1916, automobiles killed 215, trolleys 14, and wagons 18, as compared with 241 persons killed by autos, 29 by trolleys, and 12 by wagons in the preceding year. Stricter regulation and the licensing of every operator is responsible for the decrease in deaths and accidents in New Jersey, said Colonel Cornell.

Another decrease in the highways death rate is shown by the statistics of fatal accidents at railroad grade crossings. In New York State there were 82 deaths at highway railroad grade crossings during 1916, as compared with 122 in 1915, while in New Jersey 56 met death at grade crossings in 1916, as compared with 61 last year.

IN MEMORY OF JACOB RIIS.

Colonel Roosevelt Sends Message to Throng in Madison Square.

Colonel Roosevelt sent a New Year's greeting to the persons who assembled in Madison Square last night for the New Year's Eve celebration held under the auspices of the Citizens' New Year's Eve Committee, of which he is Honorary Chairman and Mayor Mitchel is Chairman. This annual celebration was held in accordance with the ideas of the late Jacob Riis, and just before midnight taps were sounded and the throng was silent a few seconds in his memory. The Colonel's message read:

"I send heartiest greetings and wishes to all for a happy New Year. May each of us remember that he must try to stand straight on his own feet and must also try to help his brother who stumbles, showing that he is, in good faith, his brother's keeper. Such was the spirit of Jacob Riis, than whom no truer hearted American ever lived."

Before the throng gathered in the square special services were held by the committee in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

1917, IN ON TIPTOES, KEEPS THE SABBATH

Continued from Page 1.

dancing at most of the hotels, but everything was closed down by 1 o'clock.

In the clubs the celebration was a little more boisterous. Large crowds of members and their friends gathered in the Elks, in the National Democratic Club, and others, with no ban on noise-making, dancing or singing.

From Harlem came the report that the policemen assigned to keep order had nobody to talk to but one another. The churches, which held Watch Night services, were crowded, however.

SPECIAL SHOWS AT THEATRES.

Tickets Sold at a Premium at Some of the Houses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Sunday closing law kept many of the houses dark last night, there was theatrical entertainment in variety and abundance. The vaudeville, burlesque, and motion picture theatres gave their usual Sunday night entertainments, and, in addition, several playhouses usually closed on the Sabbath were kept open.

The Hippodrome, Century, Casino, and Astor gave performances which conformed to the Sunday law as interpreted by the Police and License Departments. At the Hippodrome stars from the Dillingham attractions appeared, and in addition there were several special numbers. One of the most interesting of these was the appearance of composers of popular songs, each playing on a piano one of his best-known melodies. Among the composers who took part were Reginald de KKoven, Leslie Stuart, Manuel Klein, Alfred G. Robyn, Irving Berlin, A. Baldwin Sloane, Robert Hood Bowers, John L. Golden, William Peters, and Raymond Hubbell.

The Century show was recruited largely from the revue current there, with numbers by players from other Dillingham and Ziegfeld organizations. The Casino and Astor programs were given by actors and actresses under the Shubert management. The Winter Garden, Palace, Rialto, Strand, New York, and Columbia, and other downtown theatres where concerts are regularly given on Sunday nights were largely attended. Seats in most of the theatres were at a premium. The orchestra seats in at least one of the music halls were sold for $5 apiece at the box office.

Mayor Mitchel sent a special request to the theatre managers that they finish their programs by 11 o'clock. This was done to enable those who wanted to visit the restaurants afterward time to be served and depart by 1 o'clock, the time limit set for the restaurants and cafés. Consequently the theatres were all dark soon after the time specified by the Mayor.

MAKE SURE

of saving something in 1917 by investing part of your January dividends now. Buy a Guaranteed Mortgage, and instead of being spent later in the year your money will be returning 4½% income.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

NEW YEAR'S IS BARREN FOR TRAIN WORKERS

Neither Eight-Hour Day Nor Wage Increase They Expected Has Come to Them.

The 400,000 railway train service employes, who, at the culmination of one of the most significant labor movements in history, embracing the threat of a national transportation strike, succeeded in placing the Adamson law on the statute books, will begin the New Year without the eight-hour day they sought or the wage increase they were ready to fight for. After having achieved what their leaders called the greatest victory the American working man ever won, they will see hundreds of thousands of toilers start the year with bigger wages and bonuses in bank, while they have the Adamson law and nothing else. The Supreme Court may decide the problem for them; the arguments in the suits brought against the constitutionality of the act will begin a week from today.

After having been the subject of feverish interest to a whole nation which feared its trains would be stopped, after having been made an issue in one of the closest Presidential fights the country ever saw, and after being first praised and then frowned upon by labor, the Adamson law reaches the day it was to have gone into operation without changing a single railroad schedule in the United States.

'MRS. BOISSEVAIN A MARTYR'

Suffragists, Appealing to Wilson, to Say She Gave Life for Cause.

Citing the death of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain as an example of the way women are suffering martyrdom for the cause of equal suffrage, Mrs. John H. Brannan and Mrs. Clarence Smith, representing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, will present to President Wilson on Tuesday an appeal that he take action that will give women the vote. The petition they will bear is to be adopted at a memorial meeting for Mrs. Boissevain to be held in the Church of the Ascension this afternoon. Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the national organization, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will speak.

Founded 1826

The Passing Of The Old Year

with its successful and very substantial progress for this store, leaves us with a debt of gratitude to our Friends and Customers, for the interest and support that have made possible an achievement so gratifying. The friendship of many reaches back through time and its multitude of changes. Others, more recently numbered among our patrons, have shown no less appreciation of our efforts to render efficient service. To Friends, old and new, we join with our thanks for their consideration, our hearty good wishes for their success and happiness throughout the New Year and those to follow, and the assurance that we hope further to cement the pleasant relations of the past by our service in the future.

To our Fellow-workers and Employees, whose co-operation and loyal endeavor have helped so much to make the store an agreeable shopping center to our patrons, and the year so prosperous to the whole organization, we offer our felicitations for work well done. In wishing them a New Year of Happiness, we wish to have them know that a wish for their personal progress is closely linked with our desires for the continued progress of this store with which they have cast their business careers.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Events

Commencing Tomorrow, January 2, 1917

JANUARY SALE OF

Lingerie, Negligees
Silk Petticoats, Corsets
and Blouses
Linens

Also

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES OF

Women's Suits and Coats
Women's Dresses
Misses' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
and Women's Shoes
Furniture

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

WILL BEGIN—TOMORROW—THEIR

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

of—GOWNS WRAPS SVITS
COATS BLOVSES
MILLINERY
FVRS

at reductions of

ONE-HALF

AND

ONE-THIRD

LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES

(IN MANY INSTANCES SALE PRICES ARE LESS THAN HALF)

NO EXCHANGES, CREDITS OR APPROVALS

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Announce their

January Discount Sale

Beginning Tuesday

Reductions from 10% to 15%

This is the *only* time in the year when the regular goods of the Grande Maison de Blanc may be had at reduced prices.

French Lingerie

Bed Linens — Table Linens
Blankets — Lace Cloths
Comfortables — Luncheon Sets
Bed Spreads — Towelings

Infants' and Children's Wear

FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Sts.

Annual Sale

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Furs

20% Reductions

On the Entire Stock

391 Fifth Avenue New York

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. (Just West of 5th Ave.)

Annual Sale

DRESSES, 18.50

Of Taffeta and Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Georgette, and others, crisp and fresh from our workrooms, up-to-the-minute in style and of superior quality. To be sold Tuesday and Wednesday at 40 to 60 per cent less than regular prices; 16 years to 44 size. Reduced to..... **18.50**

Stout and Extra Sizes

35½ to 58 Bust Measure.

Specialized apparel for the Stout and Hard-to-fit figure

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists

To be closed out at prices less than cost of manufacture

ASKS BOND ISSUE OF 184 MILLIONS

Will Be Needed in 1918 to Help Offset a Treasury Deficit, Secretary McAdoo Says.

MUST INCREASE TAXES, TOO

An Additional $194,000,000 to be Taken Care Of That Way—Nothing for Public Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—An additional bond issue of $184,000,000 was forecast in a formal statement issued tonight by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

Even then, the Secretary estimates, $194,000,000 additional must be raised by internal taxation to meet the impending deficit in the Treasury. With the reconvening of Congress on Tuesday the leaders will address themselves immediately to the revenue problem. Various plans for internal taxation, including a revision of the income and inheritance taxes and a consumption tax, are being informally considered.

As construed in some quarters, Secretary McAdoo's statement broadly intimates that there may be a veto of the Public Buildings bill now pending in the House. Despite the prospect of a veto, such as President Wilson threatened last session, the Public Buildings Committee has reported a $28,000,000 bill and the Rules Committee has voted to give it privileged standing.

The statement issued by Secretary McAdoo reads:

A Deficit in 1918.

"The problem before the Treasury is this: The preparedness program adopted by the Congress at the last session, including the estimated disbursements for the Mexican border patrol, involves an estimated expenditure of $688,918,000 for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, in addition to the regular appropriations for the army and navy establishments. There will be no deficit in the Treasury for the fiscal year 1917, and the impending deficit for the fiscal year 1918 is due solely to the great outlays that are being made by the Government for preparedness and for patrolling the Mexican border.

"Upon the basis of existing revenue laws the estimated deficit in the Treasury on June 30, 1918, is, in round numbers, $279,000,000. To this must be added $100,000,000 for a necessary working balance in the Treasury. The Treasury, therefore, must be replenished to the extent of $379,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918.

"How shall this money be raised? It is not for the Treasury Department to prepare revenue measures. That is the sole prerogative of the Congress. The function of the department is to furnish all available information and submit suggestions for the consideration of the Congress. What I say is, therefore, merely an expression of my personal views.

"I am and always have been opposed to the issue of bonds to meet current expenditures of the Government. Nothing could be more unsound than to fail to pay as we go. There is, however, this distinction: First, that for permanent investments, such as the purchase of the Danish West Indies and the construction of the Alaskan Railway; second, for the construction and purchase of vessels for the merchant marine and the construction of nitrate and armor-plate plants, all of which have a commercial and marketable value and which are, also, in the nature of permanent investments, and, third, for extraordinary expenditures due to national emergencies, such as the necessity for patrolling the Mexican border and which is manifestly impossible to anticipate in revenue legislation; for all of these it is proper to issue bonds. This also applies to the Panama Canal, which is a permanent investment and on account of which there has already been expended out of current revenues $231,108,288.

By Bonds and Taxation.

"Taking into consideration, however, only the following:

Estimated expenditures for the Mexican Border Patrol up to June 30, 1917	$162,418,000
Estimated expenditures for the Alaskan Railway up to June 30, 1918	21,838,000

there will be a total expenditure of $184,256,000, out of the general fund of the Treasury, for which it is clear that the Treasury ought to be reimbursed by the issue of a like amount of bonds.

"To summarize: The total new money to be raised for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, is, as estimated, $379,073,000; proposed bond issue, $184,256,000, leaving to be raised by taxation, $194,817,000. The wealth and resources of the country are so great that it will not be difficult to raise this amount (approximately $200,000,000) by internal taxation, which can be distributed in such a way as not to bear heavily or unjustly upon anybody.

"The Congress has already authorized the issue of bonds to provide the $50,000,000 authorized for a merchant marine and the $30,000,000 authorized for a nitrate plant. I presume that bonds will be authorized by the Congress for the $25,000,000 required for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. If this should be done and bonds should be issued to cover the Mexican border patrol and Alaskan Railway expenditures, a total issue of $279,233,000 of bonds will be made ultimately.

"There is not included in the foregoing anything for an omnibus public buildings bill.

"I earnestly hope that even as to some of the items which are included in the estimates, material reductions and savings may be effected. Rigid economy, to the extent that it does not impair efficiency, should be practiced in all departments of the Government."

RARE GASES ON EXHIBITION.

Lady Ramsay Sends Chemicals for Industrial Preparedness Display.

An industrial preparedness exhibition was opened to the public yesterday in the east wing of the Museum of Natural History, in connection with the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Through Lady Ramsay, tubes of helium, xenon, kripton, and neon, four rare gases, are on exhibition in the original tubes in which they were prepared by Sir William Ramsay.

A display of coal products and by-products was presented by Thomas A. Edison with the explanation that they were chemicals he had prepared to fill needs created by the stoppage of the chemical supply from Europe, due to the war. This display contains a number of aniline products.

AMERICANS TURNED BACK BY ENGLAND

Did Not Have Documents to Show Definite Reason for Visit.

DUE TO FOOD REGULATIONS

Mrs. Crosby Had Intended to do War Relief Work With Green Cross Association.

Among the eighty-five first cabin passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were two Americans, who had made the round trip on the vessel because the British authorities would not allow them to remain on the other side. They are Mrs. E. C. Crosby of New York, who was accompanied by her five-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, and Arthur D. M. Cooley, a wine importer in this city, who lives at 122 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Crosby explained that she had gone to England three weeks ago on the St. Louis to do war relief work with the Green Cross Association which has to do with the transportation of refugees from the devastated districts in France and Belgium. The woman to whom Mrs. Crosby had letters of introduction was in Canada when the St. Louis got to Liverpool on Dec. 17. The alien officers who boarded the liner to examine the passengers said that under the new regulations concerning the conservation of food supplies, no alien would be allowed to stay in Great Britain unless he or she was provided with proper documents to show a definite reason for visiting the country.

Mrs. Crosby and her daughter and Mr. Cooley were allowed to go ashore in Liverpool while the St. Louis was in port and purchase any supplies they needed, but were not allowed to leave the city limits. Two other passengers were detained, it was said, by the military authorities, and had not been released when the liner left Liverpool on Dec. 23.

Mr. Cooley, who was very indignant at having wasted three weeks in traveling to and from Liverpool in the depth of Winter, in addition to the $300 or $400 expense, said that he had gone to purchase wines in London as usual, and was not aware that it was necessary to have a proof of his business in writing.

"The strictness of the regulations at Liverpool, I was told by one of the alien officers," Mr. Colville said, "is on account of the possible shortage of food during the next three months, and every foreigner turned back makes one less mouth to fill, and is therefore so much saved."

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, said last night that he regretted to hear Mr. Cooley and Mrs. Crosby and her daughter had been sent back from Liverpool, but he had nothing to do in the matter. The landing of aliens in Great Britain since the war was in the hands of the military authorities, and not the Home Office, he said. The Consul General added that the passports were examined and vised at the Consulate by a Vice Consul specially designated by the authorities in England, and every care was taken as far as possible to see that the papers of intending passengers were in order.

LAWSON ASKS TO TELL WILSON ABOUT LEAK

Can Induce President to Urge Stock-Rigging Inquiry, He Says —Sees Henry Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, who says he possesses information regarding "leaks" to Wall Street on the President's peace note and similar "leaks" in the past, today telegraphed Chairman Henry of the House Committee on Rules that he would reach Washington tomorrow for a conference with Mr. Henry. Mr. Lawson is coming at the invitation of the Chairman, whose committee has before it the Wood resolution, demanding an investigation of the alleged "leak" on the peace message and the consequent bear raid on the stock market.

Mr. Henry said tonight that he would confer with Mr. Lawson tomorrow and then issue a statement. The Lawson visit follows an exchange of caustic telegrams between the two men. The Boston financier today sent Mr. Henry another long telegram, which Chairman Henry declined to make public in advance of the conference and without authority from Mr. Lawson.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—An offer to convince President Wilson in an hour's interview of the wisdom of suggesting to Congress an immediate investigation of stock market manipulations of the last two years is contained in a letter from Thomas W. Lawson to Congressman Henry, made public tonight. The letter asserts that an investigation would disclose the operation of a great "false news maker," aiming at "the complete befuddling of the American people to the real vitals of the hour."

In the letter Mr. Lawson renews previous statements that the so-called leak of last week was one of a series through which he says "the American people were robbed of hundreds of millions of their savings, and a particular few beneficiaries secured some sixty-odd millions of direct plunder, some of which was split with important people" other leaks are coming, the letter predicts, which will have similar results.

The letter suggests that Congress appoint a committee of investigation made up of men "of the calibre of Justice Brandeis, Controller Williams, Senator Owen, and Congressman Henry," and that the committee begin its investigation at once in New York "before books, papers, and other records can be destroyed." The result, according to the letter, might be a sudden drop in the cost of living and "the complete exposure of the man who said to Germany, 'give me fifty millions of margins and I'll end the war by making it impossible for the Allies to finance themselves'; of his trip to the Emperor for the perfecting of his scheme, of the return in an undersea boat of forty millions of American securities, of the smashing of the market and the beginning of a new smashing leak campaign."

Continuing, Mr. Lawson says that he does not affirm that an investigation will show all these things, but that it will show the "truth or untruth of these stories, which are beneath today's surface," and will at the same time "show the working of a gigantic publicity-opinion-making affair — working overtime to lay the blame of the real disaster at the door of the associates of the greatest President since Lincoln, although these men were absolutely free from any entanglement with the affair."

BANKER FIGHTS INCOME TAX.

W. H. Crocker's Suit for Refund May Involve Millions Collected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—William H. Crocker, banker, of this city, has sued Internal Revenue Collector J. J. Scott for a refund of $11,240. The suit was filed in the United States District Court here, and was placed on secret file by special order from Washington.

In the suit Mr. Crocker demands the return of $11,340, the amount he claims to have been overcharged as the result of the Government's failure to consider losses on certain stocks and bonds.

It is said that if Mr. Crocker wins his suit the Government will have to refund millions of dollars to income tax payers throughout the country. Under Treasury Department rulings, exemptions for losses may be allowed only when sustained by a person in the particular business by which he or she earns a living. Collector Scott, it is reported, held that Mr. Crocker did not incur his losses in the pursuit of the business by which he earns his livelihood.

New York Artillerymen Entrain.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 31.—The Second New York Artillery entrained at McAllen tonight for New York to be mustered out of the Federal service.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn

Now In Progress

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

Important Price Reductions Now In Effect

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Street Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Fur Coats, Furs and Girls' Coats and Dresses

Will Be Closed Out

Regardless of Original Cost or Selling Price

Second Floor, Take Elevator

Du Barry

392 5th Ave.

Corner 36th Street

Are Going Out of Women's Apparel Business

Final Days, Final Prices

Odd Suits,	7.50
Odd Coats,	9.75
Odd Dresses,	10.00

Your choice of many odd sizes from high-priced lots.

Fur Trimmed Silk Velour Coats *Formerly up to $85.00*	39.75
Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats *Formerly up to $60*	19.75
Silk Afternoon Dresses *Formerly up to $45.00*	21.50
Dance Frocks & Evening Gowns *Formerly up to $50.00*	15.00
Georgette Blouses *Formerly up to $12.00*	3.75
Evening Wraps *Formerly up to $50.00*	19.75
Evening Gowns *Formerly up to $100.00*	45.00

About 1200 odd Garments Remaining

Each One A Great Bargain

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Annual January Clearance Sales

Beginning Tuesday, the balance of this season's desirable models will be closed out without reserve or exception

At a Fraction of the Original Prices

No Goods Sent C. O. D., or on Approval, or Credited.

Fur Trimmed Coats

Formerly to $18.50

Developed in Velour, Velvet Corduroy or Novelty Cloth, in all the desirable colors; handsomely fur trimmed; part or full lined with satin or peau de cygne. Reduced to 12.50

Fur Trim'd & Tailored Coats

Formerly to $29.50

In Bolivia, Velvet Plush, Velour and Broadcloth, many are handsomely fur trimmed; most are silk or satin lined throughout and warmly interlined. A few are part lined; in all the favored colors. 18.50

Evening Wraps & Capes

Luxuriously Fur Trimmed

Formerly to $49.50

Silk Chiffon Velvet, Silk Velour, Velvet Plush, Bolivia, Broadcloth, Duvetyn, in evening and pastel shades, plain and fancy linings, extra heavy interlined. Reduced to 29.50

Serge, Satin & Taffeta Dresses

Formerly to $18.50

Beaded, embroidered and pleated models in smart straight line effects. Reduced to 10.00

Daytime & Evening Dresses

Formerly to $98.50

Gowns of Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Georgette Crepe and Silk Lace, only one or two of a kind. Reduced to 39.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly $24.50 & $29.50

Of Velour, Broadcloth and Gabardine, handsomely fur trimmed, in all the desirable colors; coats are silk lined and warmly interlined. Reduced to 11.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Formerly to $49.50

Fur trimmed models in Velour and Broadcloth, in all the desirable colors of the season. Reduced to 22.50

75 High Cost Suits

Former Prices $69.50 to $110.00

Fashioned of finest fabrics, including Satin, Chiffon finished Broadcloth and various high quality Velours. Reduced to 39.50

Daytime & Evening Dresses

Formerly to $49.50

Georgette Crepe and Silk Chiffon Velvet, also combinations of Georgette Crepe and Silk Chiffon Velvet, handsomely beaded and embroidered; some trimmed with real furs. Reduced to 24.50

Daytime & Evening Dresses

Materials are Georgette, Satin, Velveteen, Serge and Jersey Cloth; exquisite models for present wear; Party Dresses, Dance Frocks, Dinner Gowns and Street Dresses in the season's most desirable colors. Reduced to 15.00

Stewart & Co. *Offer* Quality Furs & Fur Coats

At Pronounced & Emphatic Reductions

Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat), 40 inches long. Outside pockets. Richly lined. Reduced to 69.50

Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long, with deep cape collar of genuine skunk. Reduced to 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long, trim'd with skunk or kolinsky. 295.00

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat), 40 inches long, with genuine skunk collar and border. Reduced to 95.00

Hudson Seal Coats

(Dyed Muskrat), 45 inches long; large cape collar, cuffs and 6 inch wide border of genuine skunk. Reduced to 175.00

Scotch Mole Coats

Perfectly matched pelts, collar and cuffs of Contrasting Fur. Reduced to 175.00

Fur Muffs			Fur Neckpieces	
8.50	12.75	Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*)	7.95	19.75
12.75	19.75	Natural Raccoon	7.95	17.50
22.50	37.50	Mole	29.50	49.75
15.00	19.75	Black Fox	14.50	25.00
23.50	45.00	Skunk	23.50	35.00
29.50	39.50	Lynx	24.50	49.50

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

Bring Back Any

GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

That Owe You —Anything—

FROM Maine to California, and on around the world, The B. F. Goodrich Company sends forth this all-including invitation:

Bring back any Goodrich tires you feel have failed to give you right service.

Goodrich will make good all their shortcomings—be they little or big—will make good fairly and squarely, generously and gladly.

There are NO STRINGS to this offer—NO CONDITIONS—NO CATCH WORDS.

It is an open-handed, arms-outstretched invitation urging you to bring your *grievance* and *your tire* to Goodrich, and get a *reckoning* at the hands of *Goodrich Fair Treatment.*

For The B. F. Goodrich Company is more eager than any tire user that the slightest fault in a Goodrich Tire has been squared.

THE GOODRICH SUPER-GUARANTEE

A Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tire carries with it in the market an unwritten SUPER-GUARANTEE that it is the best fabric tire, the largest, oldest, most resourceful rubber manufacturer can produce.

The very name of Goodrich pledges it to the best service a fabric tire can give—style, comfort, freedom from tire trouble, and mileage.

The buyer takes *no risk* with it. It *must return* the high service Goodrich demands of it, or Goodrich Fair Treatment steps in, and *squares* the account.

Only the *user himself* can prevent a Goodrich tire from rounding out the best dollar for dollar service—by *his failure* to *bring back* a Goodrich tire that has failed him.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, *Akron, Ohio*

Also maker of the wonder tires Silvertown Cord Tires

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8700

KRANICH & BACH
Ultra-Quality PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS
Established 1864

PLAYER GRAND PIANO
The only grand piano in which artistic self-playing mechanism has been successfully concealed.
Price $1,250
(f.o.b. New York)
237-245 East 23rd St.
16 West 125th St.

No man who knows Scotch Whiskey has anything but the best to say of
SANDY MAC
10 years old
and bottled at Leith, Scotland.
A wonderful liquor is SANDY MAC, and you'll like it.
All good Bars and Family Stores

Mid-Week Pictorial, New York Times, Dec. 28, 24 pages rotogravure, new pictures from all war fronts; over 50 pictures, all worth a frame. All News Stands.

DROPS SAFE TO BAY FROM MILE IN AIR

Army Aviator Wet but Unhurt, Although His Biplane's Propeller Is Broken.

COMING FROM PHILADELPHIA

Five Others Make Flight, W. H. Brickley Carrying a Passenger Over the 115 Miles in 72 Minutes.

Lieutenant A. M. Coyle of the New Hampshire National Guard, who led the eight Army aviators in their flight from Hempstead, L. I., to Philadelphia last Saturday, was flying ninety miles an hour, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, on the return trip yesterday morning, when he was alarmed by a break in the purr of his motor. He was approaching Raritan Bay, off the Staten Island shore, in the van of five of the eight aviators who ultimately made the home goal.

The missing of his motor became more pronounced and he looked around for a place to land. Near the water's edge was what looked, from his distance, to be a long level sward and he had just decided to bring his craft to earth there when his motor went dead entirely, leaving him more than a mile in the air with only his wits and the strength of the air-craft wings to get him out of his predicament.

Volplaning toward the spot he had selected as a landing place, Coyle suddenly discovered that what he had thought was sward were the tops of a clump of evergreen trees, and he swung his biplane out over the bay again, searching swiftly for another landing place. Coyle is an expert aviator, with a reputation for coolness and judgment, and he was able to keep well in the air until he came in sight of the smooth strip of beach skirting Prince Bay, toward which he shot his craft.

Not even his skill was equal to this task, however, and, when about thirty-five feet from shore, his biplane plunged into the water, tripped forward on its nose, smashed one of the propeller blades, and then gradually righted itself, with Coyle still strapped in his seat, somewhat white perhaps around the lips, but uninjured.

His spectacular descent had been witnessed, among others, by Sterling Wincapaw, the owner of a garage and boathouse just off the beach. Wincapaw ran at top speed to a motor boat, and, with two employes, jumped in and drove at full speed toward the biplane. They found the aviator, pale but smiling, sitting behind the steering wheel. The wind dashed little flurries of spray into his face.

"Glad to see you," he told Wincapaw. "I thought for a minute it was going to be worse."

The garage owner attached a line to the biplane and towed it to shallow water, where Coyle jumped out and helped drag it ashore. The only damage the craft had received was the broken propellor, and it was hauled well inland and fastened to iron stakes to keep it from being blown off or damaged by the wind.

Coyle went to Governors Island after he had dried his clothes in a nearby house, and will make arrangements for the removal of the machine to Hempstead Plain today. If he can repair it on the spot he may fly it back.

The five aviators who reached the Government field at Hempstead after completing the return flight from Philadelphia, were W. H. Brickley, who drove a 130 horse power "L. W. F." biplane, and, although carrying C. H. Raynolds, a student instructor as passenger, made the trip of 115 miles in 72 minutes; Leonard Barney, who made the flight in 78 minutes; Captain J. E. Carberry, 90 minutes; Lieutenant J. E. Miller, 1 hour and 27 minutes, and Corporal H. Salmon, whose time was about that of Lieutenant Miller's.

It was said among the members of the aviation school that Brickley's feat, considering the fact that he carried a passenger, was probably a record for the distance. Sergeant E. Eakruss, who flew with Lieutenant E. W. Bagnall on Saturday, attempted the return flight alone and landed at Red Bank, N. J. Sergeant D. R. Noyes, who was forced to land at Monmouth Junction, will probably fly back to the aviation field today. P. C. Millman, one of those who reached Philadelphia on Saturday, did not start with the others yesterday, and is expected to fly back today. Lieutenant Norbert Carolin, who landed at Monmouth Junction, N. J., on the flight toward Philadelphia, returned by train to Hempstead yesterday.

Captain Carberry said last night that longer flights would be attempted as soon as the weather moderated. The five aviators who made the round trip flight were all in their hangars by 2:57 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

SPLIT ON DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Astronomical Society Committee Divided as to Value of Plan.

The committee of the American Astronomical Society appointed last Wednesday to report "in behalf of organized astronomy" on the daylight saving plan last night turned in a report, in which two of the five members favored the plan, two opposed it, and the fifth announced himself in favor of putting it into experimental operation. The two in favor were Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia University and Frank Schlesinger, director of the Allegheny Observatory; those opposed are Edward C. Pickering, director of Harvard Observatory and President of the association, and Professor Henry Norris Russell of Princeton; the more reserved member is Professor John M. Poor of Dartmouth. The objections to which the dissentient members subscribe are the following:

(a) In all civilized countries the middle of the working day is not noon, but somewhat later. Under the proposed plan it would sometimes come before noon, and usually earlier than the experience of mankind appears to have justified."

(b) Artisans who begin work early would have to get up in the dark, thus undergoing serious inconveniences and at times using more instead of less light.

(c) The setting back or forward of all clocks an hour on two days in each year will involve inconvenience and annoyance.

(d) Not a single scientific society has supported it—a statement quoted from the scientific journal Nature.

Professors Jacoby and Schlesinger, however, think that the change would be highly beneficial.

WEST SIDE TRACK PLEA.

Real Estate Interests Urge Board of Estimate to Act.

Action by the Board of Estimate on the west side improvement plan of the New York Central Railroad has been demanded, it was disclosed yesterday, by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests through its Executive Committee, consisting of Adolph Bloch, Clarence H. Kelsey, Alfred E. Marling, George T. Mortimer, and Cyrus C. Miller. The committee says it believes that the improvement is being delayed by continual objections to minor details, which have postponed relief that should be forthcoming to transportation congestion, to the great detriment of real estate and industrial and commercial interests.

Commenting on the objection to the improvement by residents along Riverside Drive, the committee says:

"The aesthetic treatment of Riverside Park should not be overestimated, particularly when experienced landscape architects testify that it will be properly developed. * * * The opposition to an open cut through Riverside Park during the process of construction cannot be seriously regarded, in view of the great benefits ensuing from the entire plan. To tunnel through Riverside Park so as to avoid an unsightly cut while the road is being constructed would entail much more expense than a practical business corporation or even the city administration would assume, although such tunnelling might be desirable from an aesthetic standpoint."

MADE THE CAPTAIN HELP BLOW UP SHIP

German U-Boat Surprised the Briardene in a Mist Near British Channel Entrance.

SENT BOMBS BY SHIP'S BOAT

These Were Placed in the Hold, Sinking the Vessel—Crew Picked Up by Another Steamer.

An interesting account of the methods employed by German submarine commanders in sinking British merchantmen was related by Captain Joseph Faulkner of Nova Scotia, formerly commander of the steamship Briardene, who arrived in New York yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis.

His vessel sailed from Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, on Nov. 16 with 3,800 tons of general cargo for London and was sunk on Dec. 1 near the Wolf Rock Light, about eleven miles from land, at the mouth of the English Channel. His crew of twenty-seven men were picked up by the Dutch steamship Luna, which had kept company nearly all the voyage from New York with the Briardene, and were landed at Falmouth.

"If the weather had been clear," said Captain Faulkner, "we should have seen the submarine and got away from her, because there were patrol vessels and destroyers all around us which would have responded to an S O S call.

"The submarine was painted a bluish gray, and as she lay awash on the sea in a big western swell it was almost impossible to distinguish her in the haze that hung over the water. I had left the bridge for a moment in charge of the second officer at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a shot boomed on the starboard bow somewhere in the mist and passed ahead of the ship. Two minutes later a second shot whizzed over the fo'c's'le head, followed by a third, which also missed us, although by that time the Briardene was broadside on to the submarine.

"The German commander ordered three of his crew into my boat and signified to me that he wished them to be taken over to the Briardene and I was virtually compelled to assist in the sinking of my own vessel. Several bombs about the size of tomato cans were handed over the side of the submarine, which my men passed along very gingerly, and they were stowed in the stern of the lifeboat.

"When we arrived alongside of our ship we were astonished to see the German sailors toss the bombs up onto the deck as if they really had been canned tomatoes. The time fuses were set and there was no danger of their exploding. These fuses, by the way, do not allow any too much time; the first bomb exploded while the German sailors were getting back into my boat after placing the bombs in the hold.

The Briardene had 800 tons of apples in boxes in the forehold and as she sank the hatch blew off and the sea was covered for over an acre with boxes of apples floating so close together that it would have been easy to walk on them."

BRONX TENANTS TO FIGHT.

Strike Growing and a War Loan of $50 Is Raised.

The strike of tenants in the Bronx is assuming ominous proportions. Five hundred infuriated renters, who complain that their rent has been raised again and again and again, and that there is no steam in the radiators and no heat in what is supposed to be the hot water, met at the New Union Hall, Union Avenue and 151st Street, yesterday afternoon to form an organization to defend their rights.

Three hundred of them signed an agreement to stand together and defend themselves against the landlords, and a war loan of $50 was raised by general collection. There might have been more money and more adherence to the "union" if various propagandists who went to the meeting had not intruded proposals that led to uproar and disorder.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
3 West 42d Street
JANUARY SALE
WASH WAISTS
AT $2.00
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JANUARY 2d
No Connection With Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of "Forsythe"
TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 4192

BROOKLYN
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Fulton and Bridge Sts.
SPECIAL SALE TUESDAY

450 Pairs of Lace Boots
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917.

THE OPEN DOOR OF PEACE.

In the face of what will in some quarters be described as a finishing blow for peace, THE NEW YORK TIMES is of opinion that the year 1917 opens hopefully for peace. Not a peace leaving the aggressor in possession of all the fruits of victory and the world exposed to new aggressions; not a peace which is only a truce, but a peace involving solid guarantees for the future.

Germany, who must have peace before her threatened exhaustion becomes a fact, who must have peace while yet her three nearly exhausted allies have not parted with their remaining strength, made known her desire to the world. Of course, she did not say that she needed it for these reasons; like all bargainers who are sensible that what they have to have will cost them high, she took a high tone with those who had it to give, and pretended not to be in need of it at all. The expected refusal of the first offer has now been given, and it is the hard-pressed bargainer's turn to bid again. If the bid does not come early in 1917, the evidences of Germany's clamorous needs are strangely false. The thing to be marked is not that Germany's first and impossible bid has met with its expected and inevitable rejection; it is that, forced by a need that would not be denied, she made the bid.

For what is it that she has offered? She has offered precisely what she refused in late July and early August, 1914. "Great Britain," says, significantly enough, the Entente reply, "suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; "the Emperor of Russia asked the "German Emperor to go to arbitration," "but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect." After nearly two years and a half of war, she offers that conference the proposal of which, in 1914, elicited from her "neither answer nor effect."

Thus far has the war brought her. It matters not a whit what was her motive in making the war; whether it was world dominion or the belief that she must safeguard herself. Whatever the object, it is unattained; two years and a half have passed, and it is plainly seen to be unattainable. Her acts confess it; and what difference does it make that she cloaks that discovery and that confession under a pretense of haughty indifference, and asks for peace in the tone of a victor?

She knew, of course, that her first bid would not be accepted, her request for what Great Britain vainly requested of her in 1914. But she has made the first step; she has opened the conversation, and her enemies have replied. No one need look for her to take the next step by cheerfully conceding what the Allies demand. She will recede by imperceptible degrees, each time speaking as if it were her final concession. But she will recede; she must, for she must have peace, and, still more, her partners must have peace. If Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria had all her strength and resources, her own need might not whip her so hard, but whatever may be that ultimate hour when her own strength will be exhausted, theirs will come long before it.

One great difference has been made by time and a host of grievous events between the conference Great Britain asked for in 1914 and the conference Germany asks for in 1916. At that uncalled conference Germany's word would have been accepted without question, but her word is no longer legal tender. The Allies would be mad to lay down their arms at sight of another scrap of paper. Can Germany agree to evacuate Belgium? She once agreed never to enter Belgium. The Allies will believe her word when they see her back. Therefore, the Allies will not lay aside their weapons and enter a peace conference with her until she has quit the country which never was at war with her, the country she suddenly assaulted in a time of peace between her and it.

It is to this end, most certainly, that they have devoted a third of their reply to a clear explanation of the case of Belgium. It is meant to explain the most essential part of the situation to the German people. For this reply is not addressed to the Kaiser; it is addressed to his misled subjects. Never was there a state paper so lucid, so simple, so utterly devoid of diplomatic language and surplusage and terms of the trade, so obviously intended for the comprehension and conviction of the common man. The Allies have made great use of the opportunity Germany gave them to tell her people the truth. If they are right in asserting that Germany's offer was a sham, intended partly to "stiffen public opinion" within her own borders, they have met it brilliantly by giving the material for the formation of a counter opinion there. It is for the information of the German people that they relate so clearly the efforts they made to avoid the war, the way the German rulers foiled them, and the real nature of the attack on Belgium. The truth may not make its way at once, but when it begins to do so it will be aided powerfully by the German need for peace. After this note has become common knowledge among them they will at least know that, as HALL CAINE says in his dispatch to THE TIMES this morning, the Allies "disclaim utterly and absolutely "the preposterous design attributed to "us of desiring to carry on this war "until we have compassed the total "annihilation of the Central Powers."

As LLOYD GEORGE and SONNINO, in their vigorous rejection of the German offer, plainly left the door open for the next word Germany has to say, so does the note which now paraphrases their utterances for the ears of the German people. If the Allies had meant to shut the door, they need not have taken fifteen hundred words to shut it in. "All tentative negotiations," says the note, are "rendered sterile" by the twin pretenses that the Allies brought on the war and that Germany is the victor in it. That is no refusal to hear real offers, not obviously tentative and not garnished with those pretenses. "A mere suggestion, without a statement of "terms, that negotiations should be "opened is not an offer of peace." The hint here is so plain that it ceases to be a mere hint; when Germany states her terms, that will be an offer of peace, as this is not. "A peace conference on these terms" cannot be considered; but how about a peace conference on real terms? Germany, in her offer, "avoids mention" of the subject of "penalties, reparation, and guarantees." The inference is unmistakable that when she is ready to talk about that subject the Allies will be ready, too. And talk about it she must; she cannot have peace unless she does, and Germany must have peace.

She must have peace because she cannot win; because, with the most highly organized military system the world has ever seen, she stands utterly frustrated at the end of thirty months of the most terrific fighting the world has ever seen; because her internal situation, which is certainly unsatisfactory, cannot possibly grow better, but only worse; because her three allies must have it for all the reasons which press her, but which in their cases are multiplied and made imperative. Her first request has met with the answer she undoubtedly expected; now let her move again. It is not too much to believe that that second move has already been planned. The Allies have not closed the door to peace; they have left it open. They have pointed out to Germany that before the door she has opened there is a vestibule, and that vestibule is Belgium. When she retires from that, and indicates a willingness to discuss reparation and guarantees, they show plainly, as they have repeatedly shown since her first impossible bid was made, that they will enter the open door.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

The effective opposition of Secretary DANIELS, in committees of the Senate and the House, to bills for the benefit of those who claim unpatented oil lands within the naval oil reserves is due mainly to the results of an investigation recently made by the Naval Consulting Board. By formal resolution the board expressed its disapproval of proposed legislation that might divert from the navy any part of its reserved oil supplies.

The board's prediction that at the present rate of production and consumption the underground supply of petroleum in this country will be exhausted in twenty-eight years is nearly in accord with the estimate of the Bureau of Mines. The Navy Department intends that oil fuel shall be used on warships, so far as possible, and the quantity thus consumed this year has been more than 800,000 barrels. There will be a steady increase, and ten years hence, the board says, 10,000,000 barrels will be required, or three times as much if the country should be involved in war.

We produce about two-thirds of the world's output of petroleum. Since the beginning of the war there has been a great demand for it abroad. Our exports in the eleven months that ended with November were $184,700,000. At the same time the demand here at home has been growing, partly on account of the war. Our railroads, moving more freight than ever before, have needed more lubricating oil. Larger supplies of such oil have also been required for the machinery of steel mills and munition factories working to the limit of their capacity, many of them twenty-four hours a day. And there is the gasoline for the 3,000,000 automobiles now in use, a number to which the factories are making additions by their annual outputs of more than 1,200,000 cars. In response to this demand the price has been rising. An increase reported recently made the price of Pennsylvania crude $2.85 a barrel, the highest ever known. The Government's oil lands have great value. They should be surely controlled for the benefit of the navy.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.

No wonder army officers are urging the President to recall the 12,000 American troops now in Mexico and place them along the frontier. According to authentic advices the situation in Mexico has changed entirely since General PERSHING crossed the border in pursuit of VILLA. The only visible antagonists of CARRANZA then were the Villistas, for the Zapatistas were momentarily quiet; there were comparatively few Villistas. Now there are organized movements against the de facto Government in the south and east, while VILLA has become much stronger in the north. We sent in troops to help CARRANZA capture bandits who were fighting him and had murdered and robbed American citizens on our side of the line. CARRANZA never thanked us for the aid, and twice his men have fired upon ours, killing some of our soldiers.

With CARRANZA actively opposing the pursuit of VILLA, General PERSHING could not hope to accomplish his object. With VILLA acting in common with ROBLES, FELIX DIAZ, MANUEL PALAEZ, and the CEDILLOS in a common movement against CARRANZA, presumably backed by millions of Mexicans, it is not for us to oppose him. We have a grim account with him which must be settled some day. But General PERSHING is not in Mexico to make war on any Mexican political party or combination of parties; or to suppress any Mexican revolution. So that the time is at hand for him to return to the United States.

GOLD AND IRON.

Current comment is much occupied with the flood of gold. Less is said of something more significant—the outward flood of iron. In 1916 the imports of gold were $657,000,000. The exports of iron were $865,000,000. In 1915 the relation of those items was reversed. The imports of gold then exceeded the exports of iron, the growth of imports of gold having been roughly only a half, while the exports of iron have more than doubled. In fact, it may be doubted whether the imports of gold would have increased in 1916 by $206,000,000 if the exports of iron had not increased by $477,000,000.

The significance of these contrasts is that iron is the primary metal, not gold. Whoever has iron commands gold, whether in war or in peace. Gold for the most part is used only by being parted with. One of our leading bankers within a few days has challenged opinion by declaring that the value of gold was psychologic, since it could not be put into daily use. Gold not being consumed constantly increases in volume, and, since modern methods make it the basis of credit for several times its value, there is a constant tendency to cheapen gold by increasing the volume of currency. With all deductions allowed for, it is a significant fact that more gold has been imported during the war than during the decade before the war. We have imported more gold in some single months than in entire years. Since 1904 we have doubled our gold, and increased it 40 per cent. during the war. It is necessary to give serious thought to the effect upon our fabric of prices, considering the fact that the world since the war has provided itself with a substitute in the form of ten billions of note issues, to which the United States has contributed less than a billion. Never was there a stronger contrast in the use of gold and paper moneys.

Contrast on the other hand the statement by Mr. SCHWAB the other day that the United States in the year just ended had consumed forty million tons of iron and steel, which it produced itself. It is as memorable a fact as the imports of gold, perhaps more so. The history of the world shows that mastery lies with other metals than gold. Gold mastery lies with traders, bankers, financiers. Bronze was the first master metal, and those who used it easily vanquished those who cultivated the earth with wooden implements. In that stage of civilization bronze was a precious metal. Iron was the next precious metal, so long as it was produced only in quantities sufficient to tip spears, or to encase warriors, and again the course of world empire was changed. It is characteristic that the northern barbarians always have led the world in the war uses of iron and steel. It is characteristic of Americans that they have led in adapting the metal to the uses of peace. That seems singular to say when the inward flood of gold is controlled by the export of iron for purposes of war. The fact remains, and will be more important in the near future than now, that our iron masters are supermen in the use of iron for peace. The forge is mightier than the sword because we can produce the cheapest iron in the world and adapt it to more uses than other nations, excellent workmen though there are in many countries.

These facts are controlling in the war after the war, whether it be another military war or a commercial war. The world will be slow to quarrel with a nation whose resources include a mightier warshop than KRUPP'S, and which is not the largest of our list. The world knows that they have fought with our iron and our weapons, to some extent, and that in equipping them to fight we have surpassed them in that leading item of preparedness. The world has learned that it is not enough to have men and money—we have both—but that it is more necessary to have iron than gold, and again we have both. The world knows that, as it used to be said of armies, nations fight on their stomachs, and in that respect we are better equipped than any other country. We are able to feed alien soldiers with breadstuffs by the billion because we know how to use iron tools on the farms. If the war after the war is to be commercial our ability in agricultural machinery, ships, railways, warehouses, shops, attest that we are leaders in the arts of peace. Too much gold marks decadence. There never yet was a country which had too much iron in either peace or war.

THE SOCIALIST'S IDEAL.

From his new viewpoint outside the machine an ejected member of the Socialist Party looks on it with a new air of detachment and pronounces that there is no idealism left in it. "As a fact," he says, "the Socialists, instead "of preventing war, have just made it "more terrible. Germany has been so "efficient simply because she has had "State socialism, and England and "France are getting efficient because "they are adopting it too. We internationalists stand out against all "that."

The old story of the dream and the fact. Every reform or change believed to be reform has been surrounded with a cloud of illusion. Men have been asked to support it, not because it was a reform, but because it was a panacea, a way to the millennium. When the reform has been made the world may have been changed, but not cured. The introduction of democratic government, the introduction of the modern industrial system, all were to abolish poverty, crime, and suffering, and the same belief has been entertained even about such prosaic things as tariff changes. If socialism were proposed simply as a means of increasing efficiency and bringing about a more orderly arrangement of industry, it would leave its hearers cold, but the millennium is tacked on to it, and the long aspiration of man toward the ideal brings flocks of believers and warriors to its standard.

Socialism may some time come about or may not. If it ever does, the hopes of the believers will be disappointed; there will be no new heaven and earth. If it comes about, it will be as a means of industrial efficiency. Under its sway the strong will still be uppermost, the weak still under. If it comes about, it will come about just in the way deplored by this ex-Socialist—through the discovery by the strong that certain of its features may be adapted to the uses of government with advantage to efficiency. The result will be greater surety and security to the strong, not less. The industrial revolution, which was to emancipate man, is now cursed by the idealists under the name of "the capitalistic system," and so will socialism be cursed by the reformers under its sway, if that sway ever comes. The approaches to it made by Germany and her unwilling imitators bring us no nearer the Lost Paradise; if to any ideal, only to the modern ideal of economy and efficiency. "Ah, "but wait until socialism comes in "all its glory, administered by those "who believe in it." No reform ever came about in the precise shape formulated by its apostles; and when, if ever, socialism comes about, the men who dreamed and toiled and suffered for it will not recognize it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illusions About a "Cabal." A favorite answer of the pacifists to arguments in favor of universal military training and service is to say that nobody really wants it except a cabal composed of regular army officers, and that only the dupes of that cabal talk in its favor. Now, it is a fact, of course, that many officers in the regular army have advocated universal service as the one effective method of assuring the national safety, and it is presumably true that the great majority of them—all except a few politicians—believe in it. This, however, does not constitute a "cabal," and the pressure for what the enemies of the plan like to call "conscription" comes from other quarters, and from quarters much more familiar with the influencing of public opinion than the regular army officers are, and much more efficient in doing it.

Strongest of all the demands for a truly democratic army system is the one now made by the members of the National Guard—the very men who not long ago played a leading rôle in bringing about the passage of the Hay bill. Having been, by a sort of poetic justice, the first to suffer, and being as yet the only ones to suffer directly and personally, under the operations of that ill-advised measure, most of the militiamen are become the opponents of a policy that would impose upon them alone the hardships and labors that should devolve on all citizens of military age.

They are, indeed, more or less resentful of criticism which seems to be, and is, a poor return for real services rendered to the best of their ability on the Mexican bord r, but great numbers of them feel that the conditions created by the attempted federalization of the National Guard are intolerable for its members. This is shown by the many resignations of guard officers and the frequency with which the privates are asserting the intention to get out at the end of their present term of enlistment. Here is the "cabal," if any "cabal" there be, that is plotting for universal service, but it is plotting of the most innocent and open sort, and is deserving of a better name.

The Evening Post makes against the proposed change exactly the argument of the man whose roof went unmended because he couldn't work on it when it rained and wouldn't trouble himself in dry weather. The Post says that if, as Secretary LANSING hinted, we are close to the verge of war, then it is too late to get the benefits of universal service, while if no war is coming the old plan is good enough.

An Apology Offered Too Cheaply. Very distinctly an argument "ad hominem" is the answer which Mrs. GERTRUDE ATHERTON makes to the rash denial put in by Bishop BEECHER of Nebraska to her recent charges against the West. "Very well," she writes to him, in effect, "send me $1,000 for my wounded Frenchmen—$1,000 collected by yourself from the Nebraskans whom you call so warm-hearted. Then I will apologize."

Mrs. ATHERTON takes chances in proposing this test, for, of course, if the Bishop really tries, he can raise the $1,000 easily enough among his parishioners, and then she will have to confess that she was wrong. The money may console her to a considerable extent for the humiliation, but having, though a woman, a notably logical mind, her apology will be embittered by the thought that she was caught in a trap set by herself.

For the $1,000 will not have proved her wrong and the Bishop right; it will only have proved that an appeal to local pride is as effectual in the West as anywhere else, and, deep in her heart, she will believe that the money was given, not in recognition of a duty to succor America's foreign defenders, but in the hope of silencing a too audible and articulate critic.

The facts on which Mrs. ATHERTON based her charges against the Western folk will remain. They are not deeply interested in either the progress of the war or in its outcome, and it was no defense at all to say, as Bishop BEECHER did, that their indifference is due to lack of knowledge obtained from eye-witnesses of the fighting and its results. They could get as much information of that kind as anybody, if they wanted to do so, and the number of Easterners who know more about the war than what they read in newspapers, books, and magazines is a small one.

Perhaps the truth is that the West is too much occupied with the joyous illusion that it decided the Presidential election, and decided it against the East, to give much attention to anything else. The Bishop didn't think to say that, possibly because he is suffering from the same wild hallucination.

Collegiate Sports Criticised. College athletics were attacked from two directions last week by speakers at the great convention of scientists in this city. Dr. STEWART PATON of Princeton mournfully asked how the American universities could be expected to produce leaders of thought when the coaches of athletes received larger salaries in some institutions called "of learning" than did any of their professors. On the other hand, Dr. W. G. ANDERSON of Yale denounced intercollegiate football for having come to take so much of the time and strength of its players that they had little left for activities really educational.

The first charge does not seem to be a very grave one. The salaries of coaches—when they do not work for nothing—are higher than those of professors, presumably, because special ability in the one field is not as abundant as in the other. It must be remembered, too, that salary may or may not be the whole of a man's remuneration for his labors, and it is apt to be small when he gets, in addition, dignity, respect, and the kind of power for which he has a liking.

The accusation of Dr. ANDERSON is more serious. There is at least a pretense, in most colleges, that students cannot remain on the "teams" unless they maintain something more than average classroom rank. How, then, can football have become, as he said, a vocation instead of an avocation, a labor instead of a sport? If it has, the fault is that of the several faculties, not of the game or of its players.

More effective, perhaps, than Dr. ANDERSON'S assertion that excessive devotion to football interferes with study will be his declaration that it does not win games, but fatigues the teams and saps their strength. In other words, he said that the boys were not trained, but overtrained.

A Way to Decide Wars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Grant, in his memoirs, tells of a Northern regiment, commanded presumably by a political Colonel, who in the early days of the War of the Rebellion encountered in the State of Missouri a regiment of Confederates. To save unnecessary bloodshed, &c., he proposed that representatives of each side ascertain the number and strength of the opposing regiment, and that the weaker regiment surrender to the stronger forthwith.

Would it not be feasible to apply this pacifistic method on a larger scale to the alleged utterly inane and useless combat now en vogue in Europe? Perhaps the services of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could be procured to further this scheme by a friendly collusion with the belligerents. Commissioners with efficiency appointed to make the necessary investigation of the resources of the belligerents could report to Mr. Wilson the result of their inspection. He then could easily dispense with circumlocution and come to a definite decision that would at once end the war, and the submarine spectre would dissolve into its native nothingness. Should the War Lord and his junkers balk, without doubt the German people would compel acceptance of this humanitarian method. JOHN W. ROBBINS.

Farmington, Conn., Dec. 28, 1916.

BELGIUM.

The New Year's chime that quivers in
the air
Seems muffled by the roar of distant
gun,
While, to our eyes, the eastern sky is
hung
With pall of smoke enshrouding lands
once fair.
Beneath that veil, dumb agony and
care
Stand stricken where the battle lines
are flung—
Homes desolate, and piteous victims
wrung
By deadly feud, in which they have
no share.

God's awful mystery He doth conceal,
And what are we that we shall judge
His way?
'Tis ours to help the helpless, while we
pray
That in His chosen hour He will reveal
This grimmest strife to be a plan designed
To shape to nobler freedom all mankind.

JAMES [illegible] HANEY.

GERMAN PEOPLE'S VIEWS.

An Estimate of Their Feeling About the Allies' Terms.

New York, Dec. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 29th in which you discuss the peace outlook impresses me as being so illogical that I have decided to point out to you wherein your reasoning is at fault. I take exception mainly to the following sentence, which I quote from your article: "In stating their demands the Allies can dispel the German delusion, they can let in the light, they can bring to their aid the powerful reinforcement of a popular demand within the empire to know the real objects of the war."

I can picture the people of Germany, in looking over some of the stated demands of the Allies, rising up in their just wrath and driving out the bloodthirsty Hohenzollern breed, in order to accept with heartfelt thanks the truly magnanimous terms of their enemies. And then I can hear them heave a sigh of utter contentment at the bright and glorious prospect which the future would hold for them. I state only three of the admitted terms which the Allies intend to impose—terms frequently stated by influential statesmen of England, France, and Russia—and have attempted to outline roughly the pleasant results thereof—for the people of Germany.

Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France: This territory contains over 40 per cent. of Germany's coal and iron deposits, and its loss would seriously cripple her industries. Practically all of her potash deposits are in this section, the loss of which would weaken Germany agriculturally and economically. Not overlooking the military or defensive condition of Germany's western border, which in the future would leave her at the mercy of a (possibly) aggressive France.

Poland must be returned to Russia: Leaving it to the whim of the most reactionary Government in Europe to exert any direct pressure against a weakened Germany in the future. Hardly a conception of improvement in the "freedom" of Germany's people, which would mean merely the freedom to accept Russia's dictation. Social and political progress in the world at large require that Russia, as at present constituted, shall be unable to stifle or hinder the social and economic development of Germany, as the consequences would be serious to the progress of the world as a whole. A Polish "buffer" State is as essential to the whole of western civilization as it is to Germany.

Payment of indemnities in money to Belgium, France, and Russia, and possibly to England in ships to replace submarined merchant vessels: Add to Germany's enormous war debts the additional burden of great indemnities, and it would mean the impoverishment of that nation for the next hundred years or more. Surely this is a good reason why the German people should joyfully look forward to a peace on the allied terms. An indemnity in the shape of merchant ships would complete the destruction of her economic life, and the German people could then look forward to an existence such as is enjoyed by the population of India or China.

If the people of Germany were idiots or imbeciles, these terms might be acceptable, but I question very much whether any but a nation of lunatics could possibly be influenced in the direction of peace on any such basis as that offered by the spokesmen of the allied Governments.

J. NICKLAUS, JR.

Prohibition in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is curious to read the confession of your correspondent that "it would be folly for any one to say that the prohibition law of his State (Washington) is or can be strictly enforced," and then to have him claim that the people demand stricter laws.

I recently returned from Washington, and I came away with a strong impression that "limited" prohibition suits all those Washingtonians who can get every thirty days as much beer, or wine, or whisky as they want or should have.

I found considerable difference of opinion as to the good and bad effects of the prohibitory law in Washington. Of course the professional workers there who have built up a really remarkable semi-religious and political organization continue their agitation in order to keep up public interest in their so-called campaigns. Their strongest claim was that prohibition had helped business and that the present prosperity was largely due to the money previously expended for drink having gone for other articles. This argument was punctured by several leading business men who pointed out that the good times in Washington were the result of the great business boom in many lines of trade, some on account of the European war and some from general prosperity.

The claim of the prohibitionists is exactly like the claim that used to be put forth by the advocates of a high protective tariff. They both assume that their kind of legislation makes the sun shine, the rain fall, the crops grow big, and prices high.

GEORGE B. RICHARDS.

New York, Dec. 20, 1916.

Belgians and Boers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be better if your correspondent availed himself of accurate information in his remarks about the ill treatment of Boer prisoners by the British.

I lived for two years within a mile of a British concentration camp of over 5,000 Boer prisoners. During this period there were thirty-six deaths in the whole camp. I had frequent opportunities of talking with the prisoners, who invariably expressed themselves as being well fed, contented, and properly taken care of. This was true in such a degree that, after the war was over, many of the Boers elected to remain permanently in this locality, and as a matter of fact they are there yet.

What was true of this camp was equally and more easily true of the others, since this particular camp was so located as to make it very difficult indeed for the authorities to arrange for an adequate supply of drinking water. Since the author is so far from the truth in what he has to say in this case, might it not just be possible that what he says about the Russians also falls a bit short?

A BRITISHER.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 30, 1916.

From the Commissioner of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reviewing the work of the Department of Health for the year 1916 it is my pleasure to express to you, on behalf of the Board of Health, its thanks and also my own for the efficient service you have rendered to the community by publishing frankly and fairly information on public health matters as it has been given out by this department.

Special appreciation should be expressed to you for this work during the recent epidemic of infantile paralysis. During that trying time your account of the epidemic did much to arouse the interest of the community to the fact that, after all, the Department of Health is merely the guiding agency, and the public must co-operate in achieving the best general health by practicing personal hygiene. During 1917 the Department of Health will doubtless find many occasions to avail itself of the public service you have in the last year so generously given for statement and discussion of all matters affecting the health of our city. H. EMERSON, Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 31, 1916.

THE FEAR OF "PRUSSIANIZING" AMERICA

Universal Military Training Held to Be in Accord with the Spirit of American Institutions.

By PROFESSOR EDWARD BLISS REED of Yale University.

New Haven, Dec. 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever the opponents of universal military training set forth their arguments they generally assure us that compulsory service would Prussianize this country. The word has a hateful sound, and, therefore, they use it; but they invariably neglect to explain why a citizen army is inherently Prussian. Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France are some of the nations that employ conscription in one form or another. Have they all been Prussianized? Our sympathies are much more with democratic France than with her imperial invader, and certainly our form of government resembles more closely that of our ally of revolutionary days. Why not speak of Gallicizing this country? No American of any standing has ever argued that we should adopt the Prussian military system. General Wood is one of the most convincing advocates of military service for Americans. He proposes six months' intensive training for youths of 19, with an additional month when they arrive at the age of 21. In Germany the period of service is two years. Any form of compulsory training this country adopts will resemble much more closely the Swiss than the Prussian system. If those who object to required military training believe that it will change the fabric of our Government, then in all fairness they should speak of Helvetianizing America.

As we know, compulsory military service is not peculiar to Prussia. What is essentially Prussian and what differentiates Germany from Switzerland, Italy, and France is the patent fact that in Germany the army controls the State. This is why German militarism is utterly different from English "navalism," to use a phrase of the German propaganda. On this point it is certainly fair to rely upon the testimony of a Prussian, Hans Delbrück, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, and one of the best known publicists in the empire. Where, he asks, in the last analysis does the power of a State lie? In armed force? Accordingly, the question that determines the character of a State is always this: Whom does the army obey? In France and England, it bows to the will of the Parliamentary majority; in Germany, on the contrary, it obeys the Kaiser alone. The officers are the soul of any army, and German officers are personally bound to their sovereign as was the comitatus of a German chieftain. Implicit obedience to their King is their greatest duty. This principle, he tells us, is at the foundation of the whole German system of government. This, then, is the essence of Prussianism—the supremacy of the army over all elective assemblies. It would take more than six months' intensive training of 500,000 boys of 19 years (General Wood's figures) to make this theory of the State thrive in America.

To Prussianize our country, then, would mean putting our army beyond the reach of Congress, except in the matter of appropriations. To do this, we should be obliged to reduce the House of Representatives to the pathetic impotence of the Reichstag, revising the Constitution so that Congress might criticise the Administration but have no power over it. The next step would be to introduce in all State elections the Prussian three-class voting system. After this, we should be obliged to transform the Senate to a Bundesrat, whose members are not elected but appointed by the Governors of States, who hold their positions for life. But perhaps the most interesting change would be to make the Presidency an hereditary office, with the understanding that the power of the Chief Executive is given him not by the people, but by the Almighty, to whom alone he is responsible. There would be many other minor changes before our Government was actually Prussianized, but possibly these are the most interesting ones that would have to be effected to place the army in the position it holds in Germany. It is true, these changes have not taken place in any other land that has adopted universal military training, but we are told with the utmost gravity that America could not escape them, for obligatory training eventually spells Prussia.

If we hear the other side of the case, we learn that the advocates of universal military training believe that it would Americanize America. Leaving aside the important questions of economy and efficiency, nothing could be more undemocratic and more unjust than our militia system, federalized or not. The recent mobilization proved that point. Needing to patrol the Mexican border, our Government called out the militia and thereby asked a small group of men to leave their work, often with great hardship and sacrifice, while the rest of the country proceeded along its primrose path. Northern regiments passed through Texas towns which gave practically no one for the defense of that State. The present system is as unfair as would be a demand of the Government that a hundred thousand men, many of them on small wages, pay all the expenses of the army and navy. Any system that places the burden of defense on a few is not merely un-American, it is iniquitous. One reason why some form of universal military training will be inevitably adopted by our country is this: That it is in accord with the whole spirit of American institutions.

Surely to raise the cry of Prussianizing America is a confession of weakness. Of the three or four vital questions our country must presently face, that of adequate defense is second to none. It deserves the fullest discussion. To conjure up the bogey of Prussian militarism does not assist us in arriving at any conclusion, for it is an appeal to prejudice and ignorance, not to reason and intelligence.

EDWARD BLISS REED.

WAR UNTIL VICTORY.

Against an Attempt to End the Struggle Now.

Nashville, Dec. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very last days of July, 1914, England, France, Italy, and Russia almost entreated Germany to enter into a conference with them, to prevent war, but Germany, being prepared for, and determined to have, war, obstinately refused every offer made to her to enter such conference, as is shown by the White Papers.

In the last days of the year 1916, the same Germany is entreating the powers upon whom she precipitated war to enter a conference of delegates to end war. What is it that is causing Germany to be so anxious to end the war?

She has an enemy at home, within her own borders, in all of her towns, villages, and cities, which will soon cause her downfall and destruction—starvation, famine.

The world knows that she has not foodstuffs sufficient to feed her people and armies until the harvest of 1917 comes.

Early in the war, the President of the United States made to Germany a tender of "good offices," which was then instantly, and insolently, repelled by the Kaiser, who said, in substance, by wire, as I remember it, to tell the enemies of Germany to sue for peace.

Now, in 1916, this same Kaiser—without having withdrawn his insolent answer to the President of the United States, or apologizing—makes the same President his medium to convey to the enemies of Germany proposals for a conference to discuss peace, and the President goes the Kaiser one better and writes a note to the belligerents which is not clear, except in one feature, where he says "He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take initiative, in its accomplishment," &c., which offer the Kaiser has adroitly ignored, and the Entente Powers declined; and thus seemingly has been blighted the President's ambition to be peacemaker in Europe.

The President has many friends and admirers who believe it would be well for him to turn his efforts as a peacemaker toward Mexico and let the Entente Powers whip and starve Germany into submission, and force her to make reparation to humanity, and give "effectual guarantees" with "good and solvent security" for the future.

Moreover, German-Prussian militarism must be taught to understand, once and for all, that the policy of Frederick the Great of subjugating and taking over weaker States, and encroachment on the territory and rights of smaller countries, will no longer be tolerated by the civilized Christian world, and, also, that their swollen, supercilious claim to racial superiority will never be recognized and submitted to by other peoples. When these things are accomplished the war ought to end, and not before.

Mr. Wilson makes a great mistake in his endeavor to end the war until the ideals of the Entente, in the respects stated, are accomplished.

JOHN ALLISON.

Preparedness and Armaments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent believer in preparedness I see with pain the attempts made in different quarters to discredit it by alleging that it leads to war. Likewise, it seems to me that the abolition of European armies and navies, instead of preventing war, would enhance its likelihood, as it would only emphasize the superior chances of a well-organized State like Prussia. I believe that until the New Jerusalem we will always need preparedness, and I would greatly appreciate any aid in drawing the line between preparedness and armaments.

AMADOR.

New York, Dec. 29, 1916.

The Postman's Uniform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some one with influence should write to the proper authorities in Washington, D. C., and call their attention to the fact that the uniforms of our postmen are not sufficiently warm to protect them against Winter's cold and storms. They are more exposed at present than formerly because they have night trips added to their daily routine. They are so invaluable, faithful, and painstaking they should be cared for.

New York, Dec. 26, 1916. F. McC.

Military Drill for Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You observe that General Wood and General Scott, as well as the President of the Universal Military Training League, in their recent arguments at Washington, "gave no consideration to the enormous, if not unmanageable, number of men" involved in the proposal of universal training. I should like to recall the little experience I have had in this direction. During our civil war the late August Belmont organized a company of boys, who met at his house and were drilled by a Colonel Hlasko. They were dressed as Zouaves, and gave two or three exhibitions at theatres. I belonged to this company, being then about 12 years old, and have never forgotten, to this day, the substance of the drill and company evolutions I then learned. There is no doubt that the minds of children at that age learn, and retain what they have learned, better than at any other age. The difficulty of applying this system to the children of the country lies in the isolation of "the little red schoolhouse" and the scattered condition of the children. Why would it not be possible, in the State of New York, for instance, to have a corps of military instructors, a sufficient number being assigned to each county, to make periodical visits to the schools, public and private, in rotation, and give the boys days of training? As they got older, and went to the higher schools, where they are assembled in larger numbers, the problem would be easier. During the Summer general assemblies of the boys in each township might be held. The result would be that, apart from any further extension through later intensive training and rifle practice, all the men in the State at the age of 18 or 19 would have had a well-grounded military training, and one which, in later years, and in times of emergency, they would never have forgotten. The application of such a system to the country at large would make us as secure as we are now helpless, and the cost would be trifling in comparison with the benefit. I was much interested, when recently in England, since the war broke out, to see the boys at Rugby, big and little, drilling and learning how to defend themselves. JOHN R. STRONG.

New York, Dec. 30, 1916.

Turkey's Right to Exist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart in his article on "Can the Allies Afford to Make Peace Now?" in the magazine section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has some remarks to make about Turkey which should not be passed over without comment. It is interesting to read, but difficult to understand, what Professor Hart means when he says, "A really independent Turkey not supported by any European power would probably break in a twelvemonth, and would certainly fall the moment Russia broke loose upon it."

Professor Hart ought to know that his first contention is incompatible with the past events. Students of Turkish history agree that what misfortune has befallen Turkey has been due to constant European intervention. The so-called capitulations prevented the Turks from assuming absolute control over their dominions. The powers had control of her customs, her postal and telegraphic systems, and had an implied power to veto any measure Turkey might take, which power Russia did not fail to avail herself of at every instance she thought any proposed measure of reform might prove to be successful.

As for the second point, that Turkey would fall the moment Russia broke loose upon her, that the Turks do not deny. So would a lamb be eaten the moment a bear broke loose upon it. Turkey was once in a position to, and did, fight Russia single-handed. But she cannot do it now. It is difficult to see, however, what connection this has with Turkey's right to exist as an independent power. It is a matter of common knowledge that the whole European system rests on what is known as the balance of power. In this system there are strong members as well as weak members, but this does not give the stronger powers any right to prey on their weaker neighbors. Equality of nations, irrespective of their size and strength, is the most elementary principle of international law. A. SHUKRI.

New York, Dec. 25, 1916.

The Allies' Reply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all, doesn't it come to this: Stop whistling through the keyhole and find the key? BETHMAN GEORGE.

FOUND ARMENIANS STARVING IN CAMPS

Neutral Eyewitness Describes a Visit to the Euphrates Valley.

MANY HAVE NO SHELTER

Declares 60,000 Armenians Are Buried in the Plain of Meskene—Death Takes Many Exiles.

An "eyewitness," whose character and standing are vouched for by eminent men of this country, succeeded recently in visiting the Turkish prison camps in the valley of the Euphrates and in Northern Arabia and Syria, where are held in captivity thousands of exiled Armenians. This observer, the first neutral to visit those camps, has written for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, which has its headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, the story of what he saw. The report was made public yesterday by the committee, of which the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton is the Chairman. Among the other members are Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, John R. Mott, Oscar S. Straus, Charles R. Crane, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland H. Dodge, Arthur Curtiss James, Bishop Rhinelander, and William J. Schieffelin.

"The writer of this report," the statement issued yesterday says, "is not an American, but a citizen of another neutral country. The report is in many respects the most heart-breaking of all the sad messages received by the committee. There is no question as to the character of the person who makes the report, or as to the accuracy of the statements contained therein."

The writer of the report says that he was permitted to visit the Armenian encampments all along the Euphrates, and was able to see and to gather data concerning the exiles.

"It is impossible," the report reads, "to give an account of the impression of horror which my journey across the Armenian encampments scattered all along the Euphrates has given me, especially those on the right bank between Meskene and Der-i-Zor. These can hardly be called encampments, because of the fact that the majority of these unfortunate people, brutally dragged out of their native land, torn from their homes and families, robbed of their effects upon their departure or en route, are penned up in the open like cattle, without shelter, almost no clothing, and irregularly fed with food altogether insufficient."

The writer says that the remnants of the Armenian nation disseminated along the Euphrates is composed of old men and women and children.

"Meskene, through its geographical position on the border between Syria and Mesopotamia," the writer continues, "is the natural point of concentration of deported Armenians coming from the vilayets of Anatolia and sent afterwards all along the Euphrates. They arrive there by the thousands, but the majority leave their bones there. The impression which this immense and dismal plain of Meskene leaves is sad. This information was obtained on the spot, and permit me to state that nearly 60,000 Armenians are buried there, carried off by hunger, by privations of all sorts, by intestinal diseases and resultant typhus. As far as the eye can reach mounds are seen containing 200 or 300 corpses buried in the ground pell mell, women, children and old people belonging to different families. At present nearly 4,500 Armenians are kept between the town of Meskene and the Euphrates. These are but living phantoms.

"I saw under a tent of five or six square meters about 450 orphans. These poor children receive 150 grams of bread per day. However, at times, and this is more often the case, they remain two days without eating anything. Death makes cruel ravages among them. This tent was sheltering 450 victims while I was passing through. Eight days afterward, upon my return, disease had carried off seventeen of them.

"Abou Herrera is a small place north of Meskene on the bank of the Euphrates. It is the worst part of the desert. On a small hill 200 meters from the river are confined 240 Armenians under the surveillance of two gendarmes."

The writer says that he gave them some bread, which they ate voraciously. They were mostly women and children, he says. Similar conditions of suffering, the writer asserts, were found at Hamman, where there were 1,600 Armenians; at Rekka, where there were 6,000, and at Zierrat, where 1,800 were encamped. In conclusion, the writer says:

"I believe there are some 15,000 Armenians scattered about all along the Euphrates between Meskene and Der-i-Zor, passing through Rekka. As I have already said, these unfortunate people, abandoned, ill-treated by the authorities, are gradually dying of starvation. Winter is approaching; cold and dampness will add their victims to that of famine. They can always find something to eat, although very dear, if they have the money to pay for it. If these funds are not sent, these unfortunate people are doomed; if, on the contrary, the funds are fairly substantial, it is believed that many among them can survive until peace is concluded, which will decide their fate."

SAW ARMENIANS BURNED ALIVE

So Says Mussulman, Who Tells of Ravines Full of Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, Monday, Jan. 1.—In publishing today the evidence of two Moslem eyewitnesses of Armenian atrocities, The Times says:

"Mussulman testimony has been cited at second hand and could not, therefore, be expected to carry weight with the world that would naturally attach to first-hand reports from reliable eyewitnesses. We have now received the personal narratives of two such mussulmans whose former official standing is known to us and whose veracity we have tested by personal examination.

"In the month of August, 1915," relates one of these eye witnesses, "at about two hours from Zaart I saw masses of Armenian bodies piled up in two ravines. I estimated the number at about 15,000. I learned that the Armenian Bishop of Zaart was not killed with the others, but at his own request had been shot in a cave near by. On my way back from Zaart to Mush there were 500 Armenians herded together in a stable near Mush and locked in. Through an opening in the roof gendarmes threw flaming torches. I saw the flames and heard the screams of the victims, all of whom were burned alive.

"At Mush the streets were strewn with Armenian bodies. Whenever an Armenian ventured out, he was killed on the spot. Neither old, blind, nor sick was spared.

"On the way from Mush to Hinis I saw headless Armenian bodies at short intervals in the fields by the roadside. Between Hinis and Sherkiskeui I saw two ravines filled with Armenian corpses, mostly men. There were about 400 in each ravine."

The second eyewitness was stationed at Erzerum in April, 1915, when the order came from Constantinople that the Aremenians should be deported to the interior. He says:

"At Kamach I saw in prison a Kurdish chieftain, Mursa Bey. I asked him why he was there. He said:

"'I have killed 70,000 Armenians and now they have arrested me for striking a gendarme.'

"He was afterward secretly executed."

This eyewitness says he saw no German officers actually connected with massacres, but that the German military authorities in Turkey knew of them and made no attempts to stop them.

JEWS STILL OPPRESSED.

Deprived of Press Privileges and Higher Education in Russia.

Extracts from a speech delivered on Nov. 3 in the Russian Duma by Deputy Friedman were made public yesterday by the American Jewish Committee as evidence of the condition of Jews in Russia. In the course of his speech the Deputy said:

"The Jewish people are deprived of the right to have their own press and recently of the right to have prayer books, textbooks, and reference books in their own language. As before, hundreds of Jewish youths are not admitted to the educational institutions. Jewish students have no possibility of attending lectures at the Warsaw Veterinary Institute because this institute has been transferred to Novocherkask, where Jews have no right to live.

"It must be confessed that in the matter of justice and humanity the Imperial Duma has not gone far from the Government, and that insignificant step which was promised last year by the majority of the Imperial Duma has not yet been made. In the Spring, under the impression created by the declarations of the members of the Parliamentary delegation who had been abroad, it seemed to me that the Duma majority had convinced itself of the necessity to make an even bolder step, but nevertheless the so-called 'entrance upon the road' (of granting rights to the Jews) has not yet taken place. If they do not start upon the road, if they make long preparations, then, particularly in the absence of a guide, there is always danger of being late, and of the roads becoming impassable, then the journey itself may become impossible."

The committee said that the speech, as it reached it, had been strictly censored.

DR. HAMILTON W. MABIE DIES

Author, Editor, and Friend of Col. Roosevelt Victim of Asthma Attack.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie died yesterday morning at his home in Fernwood Road, Summit, N. J. He was 70 years old, and death was due to an attack of asthma. He had been in poor health for a year.

Dr. Mabie was associated editor of The Outlook, and a friend of Colonel Roosevelt. He was widely known as an author. He was much honored on his peace mission to Japan in 1913, under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace, making more than eighty speeches in Japan, at a time when there was much anti-American feeling there. When he returned he said:

"All this talk of war with Japan is not only nonsense; it is mischievous nonsense."

When he was in Philadelphia on a lecture tour about a year ago, Dr. Mabie suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion. After three weeks in a hospital, he returned to his home at Summit, but never regained his former health. He recovered slowly until two months ago, when he was able to be at his desk in the office of The Outlook. Ten days ago he suffered an attack of asthma, from which his death resulted. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Helen.

Dr. Mabie was born in Cold Spring, N. Y., on Dec. 13, 1846. He received his A. B. degree from Williams College in 1867, and in 1869 he was given the degree of LL. B. by Columbia University. He was afterward honored by a number of colleges—Williams, which gave him the degree of L. H. D. in 1890, and Union, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1899, which honor he also received from Western Reserve in 1904 and Washington and Lee in 1906. He married Jeanette Trivett of Poughkeepsie in 1876.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was deeply moved when acquainted with the death of Mr. Hamilton Mabie.

"I am greatly shocked and concerned over this," he said. "I was devoted to Mr. Mabie. He was one of the sweetest tempered and most high-minded men I ever met. It was a constant pleasure for me to be associated with him. I mourn his loss."

Eric Blind Dies on Tour.

Word was received in this city last night of the death yesterday of Eric Blind, an English actor, in the Reading Hospital in Reading, Penn. Mr. Blind had been playing the rôle of Jarvis in "Grumpy" with Cyril Maude on tour, and when the company got to Reading, a week ago last Friday, Mr. Blind was taken ill with pleurisy. He was last seen in "Hush!" at the Little Theatre last Fall.

To Hold Aqueduct Fete.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee to arrange for a celebration of the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct, probably late in May or early in June. The twelfth anniversary of the appointment by Mayor McClellan of the three commissioners of the Board of Water Supply will occur in the first week of June. It will also be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the turning of Croton water into the City of New York.

Announces New Industrial Bureau.

The Merchants' Association yesterday announced the formation of a new industrial bureau, which will begin its work on Feb. 1. Alfred L. Smith, formerly associated with the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College, will be in charge. The bureau will replace the former industrial bureau, which was transformed into a foreign trade bureau after the outbreak of the war.

Miss Irene Toumey Engaged.

Mrs. Edward Francis Lindsay of Hastings-on-the-Hudson has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Irene Cornelia Toumey, to Dr. Henry S. Pascal of New York. Miss Toumey is a graduate of St. Elizabeth's College, New Jersey, and since graduation she has been engaged in literary work. Dr. Pascal is a member of the surgical staffs of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the Harlem Hospital. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of New York University and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and other scientific bodies. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Bacon to Wed F. L. Eldridge.

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Louisa Lee Andrews Bacon, widow of Henry Bacon, an artist, and Frederick L. Eldridge, a Vice President of the Empire Trust Company and formerly Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Mr. Eldridge's first wife was Miss Bettie T. Barret of Henderson, Ky. Mrs. Bacon is a daughter of the late General Snowden Andrews of the Confederate Army, who served under Stonewall Jackson.

Miss Clapp Engaged.

Mrs. E. Mortimer Ward of 129 East Seventy-third Street and Locost Valley, L. I., announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Eunice Clapp, to Brandish Johnson Carroll, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Brandish Johnson Carroll of 50 7Maidson Avenue. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Clapp is a graduate of Miss Spence's school and a member of the Junior League of this city. Mr. Carroll is a member of the Seventh Regiment.

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AMERICANS BUY CHATEAU LAFAYETTE

Birthplace of Revolutionary Soldier to be Converted Into a "French Mount Vernon."

PURCHASE JUST COMPLETED

French Heroes' Fund Plans to Maintain There Records of Colonial Times and of Present War.

The Château de Chavaniac Lafayette, the birthplace of the Marquis de La Fayette, has been purchased by a group of prominent American men and women and is to be converted into a Franco-American memorial museum and home. The announcement that it had been acquired and that it was the hope of the purchasers to make it "a French Mount Vernon" was made yesterday by the Executive Committee of the French Heroes Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue.

The details of the transfer were completed last week, Coudert Brothers representing the American committee in the negotiations with the Lafayette family.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler is the President, and John Moffat the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the French Heroes Fund Committee, the other members of the committee being Joseph H. Choate, who is the honorary head; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, James A. Blair, Jr., Clarence H. Mackay, ex-Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, James M. Beck, John G. Milburn, Henry Fairfield Osborn, M. Liebert, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Maurice Kozminski, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Larz Anderson, I. Tucker Burr, Frank Crowninshield, Frederic R. Coudert, Finley Peter Dunne, Ernesto Fabbri, Haley Fiske, Lloyd O. Griscom, James Hazen Hyde, Owen Johnson, W. Forbes Morgan, Gouverneur Morris, Charles A. Munn, Alfonso de Navarro, Edward N. Pickman, D. E. Pomeroy, Ralph J. Preston, Charles Scribner, Louis Evan Shipman, Booth Tarkington, Charles H. Towne, Robert Van Cortlandt, Walter Sanger, Charles D. Wetmore, H. J. Whigham, Bronson Winthrop, Owen Wister, and Lorimer Worden.

"The Château de Chavaniac Lafayette," the announcement made yesterday says, "was secured through the personal efforts of Mrs. Chanler and Mr. Moffatt. The purchase of the château was made through its owner, the Marquis Gaston de La Fayette, who inherited it in 1890 from Senator Edmund de La Fayette. The present Marquis Gaston de La Fayette is a grandson of the General's only son, George Washington de La Fayette. He was the representative of La Fayette and a guest of Congress in this country at the Yorktown celebration.

"The Marquis Gilbert Mottier de La Fayette was born at the Château de Chavaniac in the French province of Auvergne on Sept. 6, 1757. The Château de Chavaniac Lafayette is in the French province of Auvergne, some 400 miles from Paris in southern France. It is the crowning architectural feature of this little settlement of some 500 souls and stands sentinel-like among the sixty red-tiled roofs of the village. The little church at which La Fayette worshipped is only a step from the château gates.

"The original Château de Chavaniac dates from the fourteenth century. It was destroyed by fire in 1701, but very soon after was rebuilt from the original plans.

"It is the purpose of the French Heroes' Fund to make this château in France a complement to Mount Vernon. In it are to be kept records of Colonial days, as well as those of the present war. There is to be a room dedicated to the British; one to the Legion; another to the American Ambulance, and still another to aviation. It also is to be made a home for orphans and for soldiers who have been disabled."

TO SHOW WAR PICTURES.

Charles Duvent Here With 150 Paintings Made by Himself.

Charles Duvent yesterday visited Ambassador Jusserand to discuss the mission which has brought the French artist-soldier and member of the Legion of Honor to this country under commission by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to show Americans what France has suffered in the war by the documents comprised in M. Duvent's paintings at the battle fronts in both France and Belgium.

The pictures will be shown at a private exhibit and tea to be held on Monday next from 4 to 6 o'clock at the French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of a notable list of patrons and patronesses, among whom are Mrs. William A. Chanler, Frederic R. Coudert, William Adams Delano, Marquis de Polignac, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Paul Dougherty, Mrs. William Greenbough, Thomas Hastings, McDougall Hawkes, and Albert Hendren.

PLAN TO SAVE THE GARDEN.

Another Meeting to be Held Looking to Purchase by the City.

A meeting will be held this week to further the movement for the purchase of Madison Square Garden by the city for use as a public gathering place. At a meeting of persons interested in the plan to make the historic structure a civic monument, held last Thursday, it was announced that the New York Life Insurance Company had under consideration another offer for the purchase of the building. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the Company, said yesterday, however, that while negotiations with several groups were under way nothing definite had been done about the sale.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS ETZRODT, an insurance broker, is dead at his home, 320 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Brooklyn E. D. Schuetzen Corps and the I. O. O. F., and is survived by a widow, three daughters, and a son.

Mrs. EMMA WALTON, widow of John Walton, died on Saturday at her home, 2,022 Beverley Road, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year.

MAX WARSHAUER, a merchant and active in politics in the Bay Ridge section, died on Friday from apoplexy at his home, 513 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in the city forty-nine years ago, and is survived by his widow, five sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. SUSAN TITUS, widow of Samuel Titus, and a lifelong resident of Syosset, L. I., died at her home there on Saturday. She was 84 years old.

PATRICK A. DOLAN, an employe of J. W. Masury & Son for thirty-eight years, died on Saturday at his home, 275 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and one son.

FREDERICK HUMBORG, a retired business man of 217 Court Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at Asheville, N. C. He was born in Germany forty-four years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifteen years.

JAMES GEARY, an employe of Arbuckle Brothers for thirty years, died on Saturday at his home, 277 Front Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland, and is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. LUCILLE G. TILDEN, wife of Philip S. Tilden and formerly a resident of Flatbush, where she was well known, died on Saturday at her home, 317 South Forty-third Street, West Philadelphia.

Mrs. EMMA L. BURNET, widow of Elijah Burnet, died on Saturday at the home of her son, F. M. Burnet, in East Orange, N. J., in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. SARAH S. JOSLIN, widow of Dr. Benjamin Joslin, died on Saturday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

WILLIAM SILVERMANN, a merchant, died yesterday at his home, 301 West 108th Street, in his seventy-third year.

JESSE ROSENTHAL, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 135 Central Park West, in his sixty-sixth year. He retired from business thirty years ago. His wife and one son survive him.

Mrs. MATILDA CARROLL, widow of James Carroll, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William F. Cullom, in White Plains.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRODER.—Dec. 26, 221 2d Av., to Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Broder, a son.
COHEN.—Dec. 29, 118 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, a daughter.
MILLER.—Dec. 30, 65 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, a daughter.
ROSENTHAL.—Dec. 29, 2,340 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenthal, a daughter.
SENCER.—Dec. 25, 3,215 Church Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Sencer, a son.
SIEGEL.—Dec. 30, 35 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Siegel, a son.

Engaged.

BURKE—TIMPSON.—Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Timpson announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Waring Timpson, to Mr. Stanley Williams Burke. Mr. Burke is the son of Mr. Charles Clinton Burke of Ravine Road, Plainfield.
JACKSON—BRINSMADE.—Mrs. William C. Brinsmade of Washington, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Chapin, to Mr. Arthur H. Jackson, son of the late Dr. George T. Jackson of New York City.
PARNASS—MORET.—Minnie Moret to Nathan Parnass, Dec. 31.

BALLIN—SIMPSON.—Etta Simpson to William J. Ballin.
BARD—BROUNSTIEN.—Mammie Brounstien to Samuel Bard.
BLUM—DUBE.—Judith Dube to Robert Blum.
CONKLIN—BERGIUS.—Esther V. Bergius to Herbert H. Conklin.
DAVID—BLOCH.—Jeannette V. Bloch to Henry M. David.
DAVIS—RACHELS.—Minnie Rachels to C. B. Davis.
GOLDMAN—KOCH.—Sadye Koch to Simon Goldman.
GOLDSTEIN—LENCHNER.—Florence M. Lenchner to Samuel M. Goldstein.
HENLEY—GREENEBAUM.—Helen Greenebaum to Charles Henley.
JARET—PERRY.—Lillian Perry to Jacob Jaret.
KATZ—GOLDSMITH.—Beatrice Goldsmith to Arnold Katz.
KINGSBURG—MEYER.—Hattie Meyer to Emanuel Kingsburg.
KORNFELD—BAUMANN.—Dorothy C. Baumann to Harold Kornfeld.
LESHNICK—SMOLEN.—Sadie H. Smolen to Phil R. Leshnick.
LEVINE—SAALFELD.—Frieda Saalfeld to Samuel Levine.
MANTELL—KIRSCH.—Rosaline Kirsch to Howard I. Mantell.
MILLER—BLUME.—Myra Blume to Charles Miller.
RABINOWITZ—MENCHER.—Lena Mencher to Abe Rabinowitz.
ROTHEIN—PLATT.—Pauline Platt to Marwell G. Rothein.
ROTHSCHILD—SCHLOSSHEIMER.—Fannie Schlossheimer to Ralph Rothschild.
SACHS—DREYFUSS.—Pauline Dreyfuss to Richard Sachs.
SAMUELS—SUGARMAN.—Mina Sugarman to Jerome Samuels.
SCHWARTZ—GRAUBART.—Caroline Graubart to Joseph S. Schwartz.
SHANK—FRIEDMAN.—Viola Friedman to Michael R. Shank.
SILVERMAN—KRAUSKOPF.—Stella Krauskopf to H. Silverman.
SIMON—WEISS.—Lillian K. Weiss to Ralph M. Simon.
SOLDAN—HANCOCK.—Cora Hancock to Robert C. Soldan.
SPELLMAN—DE VRIES.—Blanche De Vries to Nathaniel N. Spellman.
SPITZ—WEISS.—Rose Weiss to Dr. Arthur Spitz.
SULLIVAN—HUBBELL.—Hazel Hubbell to Cornelius Sullivan.
TANNENBAUM—FRANKEL.—Debra Frankel to Bernard Tannenbaum.
WEISS—GLANZROCK.—Martha Glanzrock to Edward Weiss.
WOLF—MAYER.—Ray Mayer to Willi Wolf.
WOLFF—BAAR.—Jeannette Baar to Edward E. Wolff.

Married.

DALE—KENNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Kenney announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice Gertrude, to Mr. Henry Dale, Jr., on Dec. 18, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. William Prengle, at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City.
KEVET—DUNCOMBE.—Lillian M. Kevet to William Millington Duncombe at 18th St. M. E. Church, New York City, on Sunday, Dec. 31.
MARTIN—LIVINGSTON.—In the chantry of St. Thomas's Church Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, by the Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut, Helen Patterson, daughter of George Fox Martin and Robert Forsyth Livingston.
SHIELDKRET—MANACCUS.—Mrs. D. Manaccus announces the marriage of her daughter Anna to Mr. Ben Shieldkret, Dec. 31, 1917, at 875 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.
SIMSON—DEUTSCH.—Mrs. M. Deutsch announces the marriage of her daughter Hattye to Emanuel Simson, Dec. 31. Savannah papers copy. No cards.

GEIGER—RICH.—Dec. 24, Cecelia Rich to Ervin J. Geiger.
GELLER—HARRIS.—Dec. 31, Gertrude Harris to Maurice L. Geller.
HAYES—ELKAN.—Dec. 31, Sara Elkan to Louis Hayes.
HIRSHBAUM—FANTEL.—Dec. 24, Carrie Fantel to Milton Hirshbaum.
KESSEL—KLUSSMAN.—Dec. 26, Bertha H. Klussman to Charles Kessel.
KRAMER—GOLDBERG.—Dec. 24, Byrde S. Goldberg to Benjamin J. Kramer.
LIEBESKIND—BARTMAN.—Dec. 28, Emma Bartman to Herman Liebeskind.
MAYER—COHN.—Dec. 25, Pauline Cohn to David F. Mayer.
MORITZ—BRONWITZ.—Dec. 30, Priscilla Bronwitz to Allan S. Moritz.
SCHWARTZ—BACH.—Dec. 25, Gladys Bach to Phil Schwartz.
WOLFSON—LITOWICH.—Dec. 26, Estelle V. Litowich to Alexander D. Wolfson.

Died.

AVIS.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, 1916, Ida Tasker, beloved wife of William A. Avis. Funeral services at her late residence, 150 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning, Greenwood Cemetery, at convenience of family.
BAKER.—On Dec. 29, in her 62d year, Barbara, beloved wife of Emile Baker. Funeral services at her late residence, 719 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, from above residence, at 2 P. M.
BIERWIRTH.—On Dec. 30, after a brief illness, at his late residence, 281 Rutledge St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Henry Bierworth, son of John H. and Mathilda, in his 33d year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M., Lutheran Cemetery.
BRITT.—At Purchase, N. Y., on Twelfth month, 31st, 1916, Emma I. Britt, widow of the Benj. Britt, in her 72d year. Funeral at the Purchase Meeting House on Third day, First month, 2d, 1917, at 2 o'clock. Conveyances meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:49.
BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, of pneumonia, at his home, Westwood, N. J., Allan H. Brown, aged 35 years, husband of Etna Cocks Brown, son of Silas B. and Elizabeth E. Brown. Funeral service at his late residence Tuesday, 1:15 P. M. Interment at Montclair, N. J., at convenience of family.
CAMMANN.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, at the Buckingham Hotel, Katharine Lorillard Cammann, daughter of the late Dr. George P. and Catharine A. Cammann, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock.
CARR.—On Dec. 31, Charles Carr, husband of Alice Mohen Carr. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) on Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.
CARROLL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, 1916, Howard Carroll, at his home, 4 East 64th St., New York. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at the convenience of the family at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
CARROLL.—The General Contractors' Association announces, with regret, the death on Dec. 30, 1916, of General Howard Carroll, President of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co. Funeral services at his late residence, 4 East 64th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 12 noon.
(Signed) DANIEL A. GARBER, President.
C. A. CRANE, Secretary.
CARROLL.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, White Plains, N. Y., Matilda, widow of James Carroll, beloved mother of Mrs. William F. Cullom, Mrs. Ambrose McCafferty, and Clarence J. Carroll. Funeral from 1,330 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral notice later.
CELLA.—On Friday, Dec. 29, Domenico Cella, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Anna Cella and father of Mrs. Emilia Poggi, Mrs. Joseph Casazza, August Cella, and Lyda Cella. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 532 East 82d St.; thence to the Church of St. Joachim, where solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.
DAY.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Mulford Day, suddenly, Dec. 31, at 501 West 121st St., New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.
DITTMAR.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Elise C., aged 63 years, at 80 Pleasant Place, Arlington, N. J. Funeral private.
FALVEY.—John F., husband of Cornelia R. Falvey, on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916. Services will be held at his late residence, Old Jerome Av., Yonkers, on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.
GODDARD.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, of pneumonia, at the residence of Mrs. George Blumenthal, Nita A. Goddard, in her 47th year. Funeral services at McLarney's Parlors, 874 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock.
GREGORY.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at Riverside, Cal., Angie N. J. Gregory, widow of the late Isaac M. Gregory of New York and Mamaroneck, N. J. Interment Riverside, Cal.
GOLDENHORN.—After a lingering illness, Marie Faerher, widow of Jacob Goldenhorn and beloved mother of Sarah, Bernard, Isaac F. and Mrs. William Waller, and the late Michael T. and Samuel Goldenhorn. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 1:30 P. M. at her late home, 133 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Washington Cemetery at 3 P. M. same day. Please omit flowers.
GUYOT.—On Friday, Dec. 29, at Washington, D. C., Sarah Doremus Guyot, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Haines and widow of Professor Arnold Guyot of Princeton, N. J. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M., at the house of A. Guyot Cameron, Princeton, N. J.
HAGGERTY.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, Mary T. Haggerty, (nee Kelleher,) beloved wife of Harry Haggerty. Funeral from her late residence, 889 Jackson Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Peter and Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. Interment Calvary Cemetery.
HALSEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, Anna E., beloved wife of the late Lafayette. Funeral service from the residence of her son, 1,020 Walker Av., Woodhaven, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 8:30 P. M. Train leaving Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., at 7:47 P. M. for Ozone Park.
HARE.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, at his late residence, 2 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Knowles Hare, in his 87th year. Funeral private.
HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, Annie Lee, beloved wife of Philip Harrison. Funeral private. Atlanta, Augusta, Washington and New Orleans papers please copy.
HEALY.—On Dec. 30, 1916, Dennis F. Healy, beloved son of the late Mary and Dennis Healy. Funeral from his late residence, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary.
HOES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Anna Miller Hoes, widow of Pierre Van Buren Hoes, of Kinderhook, N. Y., in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Ernest P. Hoes, 230 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1917, at 10 A. M., and at her late residence, Kinderhook, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y.
HUDSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, in his 32d year, Theodore (Teddy) Hudson, son of Francis V. N. Hudson and Mary E. Hudson. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, on Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.
JOHNSON.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, James G. Johnson, at his residence, 306 West 107th St., in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
KEECH.—Suddenly, at his residence, 449 5th St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Rev. Frederick J. Keech, D. D. Funeral services at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, 11 A. M. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.
KELLOGG.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, at Lakewood, N. J., Lee Stout Kellogg, beloved husband of Pearl Letton Kellogg, in his 36th year. Funeral services at the residence of his father, Luther Laflin Kellogg, 133 West 70th St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 9 A. M.
KINGHORN.—On Dec. 30, 1916, James Kinghorn, beloved husband of Mary H. Kinghorn. Funeral services at his late residence, 32 Riverview Av., Rutherford, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.
KRAEMER.—On Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, Sarah F., wife of Major George Kraemer. Funeral service at her late residence, 733 Kelly St., on Monday, at 5 P. M.
LAWTON.—Harold, in his 65th year. Funeral services in Plainfield, Conn., at the Congregational Church Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock.
LIOTARD.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, Charlotte Louise Vaucher, beloved wife of Henri Liotard, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral service at Fairchild's Parlor, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, (near Grand Av.,) on Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Canton, N. Y.
LLOYD.—On Dec. 31, 1916, Elizabeth, widow of Ephraim J. Lloyd, in her 85th year. Services at the residence of her son-in-law, John C. Conover, 25 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
LOOMIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, at her residence, 175 West 58th St., New York City, Adela H. Loomis, in her 67th year, widow of William Loomis. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M. Final service and interment Burlington, Vt., at the convenience of the family. Chicago papers please copy.
McDERMOTT.—On Dec. 30, William McDermott, aged 64 years. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.
McDERMOTT.—James W., on Dec. 30, 1916, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at his late residence, 75 Macon St., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.
McMULLAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1916, at New York Hospital, Louise W. McMullan, wife of W. T. McMullan. Interment Albany Rural Cemetery 1 P. M., Jan. 1, 1917. Albany and Pittsfield papers please copy.
MABIE.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, at his home, Summit, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, 1916. Services will be held at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M., on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 9:15. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.
MASON.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on the 28th instant, Anna L., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Erskine Mason and Mary Mason. Funeral services from her late residence, 955 Lexington Av., on Monday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M.
MAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916, Louise Scheen May, beloved wife of Edmund J. May. Funeral services will be held at her home, 1 Cedar Av., Arverne, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917, at 12:15 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Depot, L. I. R. R., 11:17.
MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, at 3 P. M., Caroline, nee Wolf, widow of the late Frederick Miller, in her 80th year. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1917, at 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 11 West 102d St. Automobile cortege.
PEENE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Edward L. Peene in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 761 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1917, at 2 P. M.
PHELAN.—Suddenly of pneumonia on Dec. 31, Charles J. Phelan, son of Elizabeth and the late Richard Phelan, age 38. Funeral services Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock, at Lucking's Undertaking Parlors, 851 Amsterdam Av. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery.
POGGENBURG.—J. Ferd., on Dec. 31, 1916, at his late residence, 2,864 Briggs Av., Bronx. Funeral private on Wednesday at 10 A. M. at Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and First Av.
PORTER.—Caroline Hamilton Rice, widow of the late General Josiah Porter, on Dec. 31, in her 84th year. Services from her late residence, 56 West 124th St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.
RISELEY.—William, at his home, 315 Hudson Av., Union Hill, N. J., Dec. 30, 1916. Funeral Tuesday at Kingston, N. Y.
ROSENBAUM.—Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, ex-President Dan Rosenbaum, from Temple Rodoph Sholom, corner 63d St. and Lexington Av., at 10:30 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 1, 1917.
BENJAMIN ORBACH, Secretary.
ROSENBAUM.—Mt. Neboh Chapter, No. 213, R. A. M. Companions: You are reequested to attend the funeral services of our late companion, Daniel Rosenbaum, at Temple Rodeph Sholem, 63d St. and Lexington Av., Monday morning, Jan. 1, 1917, at 11 o'clock.
DAVID SOBEL, High Priest.
I. B. RIPIN, Secretary.
ROSENTHAL.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Jesse Rosenthal, beloved husband of Emma Bernhard, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral at the convenience of the family.
SANFORD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Milton Lee Sanford of Warwick, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas E. Oliver, 127 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.
SHERMAN.—On Dec. 29, 1916, William Sherman, in his 89th year. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at his late residence, 74 Waldo Place, Englewood, N. J.
SILVERMANN.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, William, in his 73d year, beloved husband of Pauline Silvermann, and devoted father of Helen, Mrs. Joseph E. Austrian, Edwin M., and Harry W. Funeral services at his late residence, 301 West 108th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.
SIMON.—Seat holders and members of Temple Ansche Chesed of Harlem are requested to attend the funeral services of our late seat holder, Max Simon, on Monday, Jan. 1, 1917, at 10 A. M., from 333 Central Park West.
MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
BENJAMIN W. JACOBSON, Hon. Secretary.
SMITH.—Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Minnie E. Smith, at her residence, 168 High St., Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.
SOUTHER.—At Verona, N. J., Dec. 31, 1916, suddenly, in his 36th year, Cristam Vurges Souther, beloved husband of Anna S. Hornfeck. Notice of funeral hereafter. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.
STARBUCK.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Eliza Matilda, beloved wife of the late William Hadwin Starbuck, at her home, 8 East 64th St. Funeral private.
STRAWBRIDGE.—After a brief illness, at Saranac Lake on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Irene A. Strawbridge, nee Thomas, in her 26th year. Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Ph. Koempel, 336 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1916, 10 A. M.
TILLINGHAST.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, 1916, Philip, son of the late Philip and Julia A. Tillinghast, in the 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.
TINCHER.—Mrs. Caroline R. Tincher of Danville, Ill., mother of Mrs. Richard D. Harvey of 1 West 85th St., New York City, at 4 o'clock A. M., Dec. 31, 1916, aged 87 years. Burial Danville, Ill.
TOTTEN.—At Riverdale, N. Y., on Dec. 30, 1916, William J. Totten, Sr., beloved husband of Mary A. Totten. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 27 Tyndall Av., on Monday, Jan. 1. Services at Christ Episcopal Church at 2 P. M.
TOYE.—Margaret T., wife of Thomas Toye and daughter of the late William and Rebecca Ramsey, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1916. Funeral services 1:30 P. M., Monday, Jan. 1, at her late home, 78 Sedgwick Av., Lincoln Park, Yonkers, N. Y.
VOGEL.—Julia Vogel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Vogel, on Dec. 31, 1916. Funeral from late residence, 2 West 117th St., on Jan. 1, 1917.
VON DOHLEN.—Suddenly, in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 29, 1916, John J. Von Dohlen, formerly of New York City, in his 52d year.
VOSSMEYER.—On Dec. 31, 1916, Louis Vossmeyer, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Louis C. Vossmeyer, 315 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Woodland Cemetery, Newark, N. J., 2 P. M., Wednesday.
WHITRIDGE.—On Saturday, Dec. 30, of pneumonia, Frederick W. Whitridge, aged 64 years. Funeral services at Grace Church on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, at 9:30 o'clock. Burial at Stockbridge, Mass.
WILLSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 30, Sarah E., widow of Thomas G. Willson, in her 82d year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, William Jay Willson, 30 Washington Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1:30 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—Mary, 257 Hudson St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COAKLEY.—Abraham, 32 Macomb's Place, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COHEN.—Isaac, 341 West 23d St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DENTON.—John L., Presbyterian Hospital, Dec. 29, aged 29.
DONNELLY.—Peter, 221 East 101st St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
EIFERT.—Emma, 2,110 Vyse Av., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FAY.—Mana, 324 West 40th St., Dec. 29.
FLAHERTY.—Jeremiah, 214 West 105th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
FORBES.—Joseph C., Dec. 29, aged 54. Funeral 223 8th Av.
GEISELBRECHT.—Frieda, 427 East 81st St., Dec. 29, aged 81.
HECHT.—Emanuel, 964 Fox St., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HIGHBERG.—Mary, 1,004 Forrest Av., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KASPROWITZ.—Amelia, 671 East 158th St., Dec. 29.
KEANE.—James, 377 2d Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KELLY.—Charles H., Dec. 29. Funeral service 129th St. and 7th Av., today.
KELLY.—Daniel J., 44 Perry St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
KELLY.—Louise, Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 30. Funeral private.
KENSLER.—Annie, 2,049 Bronx St., West Farms, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KNOESEL.—Johann N., 309 East 89th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
LOWENTHAL.—Mrs. Marcus, 244 West 122d St., Dec. 29.
MARTIN.—Mary G., 100 West 105th St., Dec. 30, aged 35. Funeral private.
NELSON.—Eliza, 360 West 29th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
NICHOLS.—Munson, Dec. 30, aged 62. Funeral 223 8th Av.
POST.—Charles C., Rossville, S. I., Dec. 30, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
SHERIDAN.—Mrs. Bernard, 774 9th Av., Dec. 29.
SIMONI.—Pacifica, 349 West 27th St., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STOLDT.—Martha A., 62 Buchanan Place, Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
VOLZ.—Christian, 2,497 8th Av., Dec. 30, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAGOT.—Thomas R., 46 Linden Av., Dec. 30. Funeral private.
BELL.—John, Dec. 30, aged 65. Funeral, 15 Greene Av., tomorrow.
BRADLEY.—Lawrence, Brooklyn Hospital, Dec. 29, aged 17. Funeral today.
CHEVALIER.—Louis, 146 Graham Av., Dec. 29, aged 69.
COLE.—Hannah, 362 Nostrand Av., Dec. 30. Funeral services today.
DALY.—Ellen, 732 Marcey Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today.
DEVLIN.—Frank, 45 Carlton Av., Dec. 29.
DIAMOND.—Sarah A., 33 Duffield St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DOLAN.—Patrick H., 275 Pearl St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
DURKIN.—Charles J., 205 Adelphi St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
FLANNERY.—Walter J., 492 17th St., Dec. 30, aged 23. Funeral today 9:30 A. M.
FREEMAN.—Mary T., Dec. 30. Funeral, 313 Sumner Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FRIEDLAND.—Abraham, Lutheran Hospital, Dec. 29, aged 6 months.
GALLAGHER.—George M., 558 Wythe Av., Dec. 29, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
IRWIN.—Thomas, 254 60th St., Dec. 29, aged 59. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McGLYNN.—Sarah, 179 North 7th St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MAGILL.—Rosianna, 534 Chauncey St., Dec. 29, aged 65.
MANG.—Clara B., 8,805 Fort Hamilton Av., Dec. 30, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MENENDEZ.—Ramon, 112 Linwood St., Dec. 30, aged 74. Funeral today.
MONAHAN.—Mary, 1,039 61st St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MORRISEY.—Mary, 421 Smith St., Dec. 29, aged 28.
NELSON.—Charles W., 472 Utica Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
NEUBAUER.—Sirina, 539 76th St., Dec. 29, aged 82.
NIMMINS.—Robert, Sr., 1,173 Nostrand Av., Dec. 29, aged 99. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
NOBLE.—William A., Long Island College Hospital, Dec. 29.
PIESCH.—Margaret, 2,072 Eastern Parkway, Dec. 29, aged 32.
PILGRIM.—John, 264 Irving Av., Dec. 29, aged 54.
QUICK.—Maria J., 470 3d St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
ROBINSON.—Lydia T., 10 Sutton St., Dec. 29, aged 72.
ROSE.—Thomas, 1,058 Putnam Av., Dec. 30, aged 74. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
RYAN.—Margaret, 209 East 31st St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SILNEY.—Charles, 223 Nicholas Av., Dec. 29, aged 72.
SPONHOLZ.—Rosette, 201 Covert St., Dec. 30. Funeral service today.
VAN DORN.—William, 535 Broadway, Dec. 30. Funeral service today.
VAN PELT.—Grace E., 864 Macon St., Dec. 29, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
WALKER.—William, 260 19th St., Dec. 29, aged 46.
WALTON.—Emma, 2,022 Beverley Road, Dec. 30. Funeral notice later.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRAUBACH.—Joseph, Hoboken, Dec. 29, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COSTINE.—Ellen, 95 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
EMERY.—Kenneth C., 1,210 Park Av., Hoboken, Dec. 29, aged 4. Funeral private.
HOEFER.—Christina, 293 Kerrigan Av., Jersey City, Dec. 30, aged 72.
MEYER.—Frederick W., 475 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Dec. 29, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MORTON.—Winfred T., 25 Earl St., Newark, Dec. 29, aged 17. Funeral today.
NELSON.—John, 814 Willow Av., Hoboken, Dec. 30, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RADLER.—Frank, 38 Blum St., Newark, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.
SCHOENHAAR.—Jacob, 22 Dover St., Newark, Dec. 29, aged 74.
SCHOLL.—Edward, Newark, Dec. 29, aged 59.
STOCKBURGER.—Jacob, 52 Main St., Newark, Dec. 29.
WITZIG.—Ruth J., 371 Littleton Av., Newark, Dec. 29, aged 13. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BLINK.—Margaret, Ridgewood, Dec. 29, aged 31.
DE NIKE.—Mary W., Whitestone, Dec. 29, aged 70.
DEVINE.—Sarah, 288 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.
GLESSING.—Marie, Elmhurst, Dec. 30, aged 70. Funeral service today.
GUDAT.—Frederick, Long Island City, Dec. 29, aged 35.
HIGGINS.—Bridget, Whitestone, Dec. 29, aged 78.
MEAGHER.—Mary, Astoria, Dec. 29, aged 51. Funeral notice later.
MORAWEK.—Joseph, Woodside, Dec. 29, aged 59.
PALMER.—William H., Jamaica, Dec. 29, aged 85.
REGNER.—Herman, 182 7th St., Long Island City, Dec. 29, aged 47.
SCHOBER.—Marie K., Glendale, Dec. 29, aged 43.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.
The Ladies' Christian Union will hold daily devotional meetings during the Week of Prayer (January 1 to 6 inclusive) in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at 11 A. M. Ladies are cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SERVICE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion.

In Memoriam

KAY.—In loving memory of Miss Charlotte Kay, died Jan. 1st, 1912.
WALLACE.—In loving memory of Thomas Wallace; died Jan. 1, 1916.

BERTSCH.—Henry, in memory of; died Jan. 3, 1906.
BRASSELL.—Robert, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
CYPRESS-HOCHDORF.—Jennie, in memory of; died Jan. 3, 1914.
DALY.—Benjamin F., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1914.
DALY.—Rose M., in memory of; died Jan. 2, 1916.
DE HARTT.—Margaret L., mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.
EGAN.—John J., mass Holy Spirit Church, Jan. 4, 8:30 A. M.
GOLDSCHMID.—Justine, in memory of; died Jan. 3, 1914.
HANDY.—Mary A., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1911.
ISAACS.—Clara, unveiling monument Cypress Hills Cemetery, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
ISAACSON.—Simon E., in memory of; died Jan. 4, 1909.
LYNCH.—Mary A., mass St. Augustine's Church, Newark, Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MERRY.—Mary A., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1916.
MONDAY.—Isaac, in memory of; died Jan. 4, 1916.
NOLAN.—John J., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1914.
O'CONNELL.—Dr. Joseph J., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1916.
READ.—Sarah, St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
SCHLEISNER.—Bertha, memorial service Hebrew Tabernacle, Jan. 5.
SICHEL.—Joseph R., in memory of, died January, 1911.
WARSAWER.—Minnie, unveiling monument Cypress Hills Cemetery, Jan. 7, 2:30 P. M.
WRESCHEN SOCIETY.—Memorial service Hebrew Tabernacle, Jan. 7, 7:30 P. M.

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Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	60	American History	80
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	68
Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
		*For Harvard.	

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Why Stocks Have Gone Down

Stocks have dropped at a time when the country is enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity. One of the unsuspected reasons for this, together with new viewpoints on the stock market, will be found in the January 1st issue of

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Times Square New York

NOTABLE CONCERTS END THE OLD YEAR

Gabrilowitsch Seen for the First Time Here as an Orchestra Leader.

N. Y. SYMPHONY PROGRAM

Spirited Playing of Damrosch Musicians Stirs Audience—Kreisler Packs Carnegie Hall.

The New York Symphony Orchestra resumed its Sunday afternoon concerts in Aeolian Hall yesterday after a fortnight's holiday intermission. Mr. Damrosch's program contained Dvorak's "New World" symphony, a suite of movements from Stravinsky's ballet, "The Fire Bird," and Saint-Saëns's concerto in G-minor, played by Mme. Olga Samaroff. It is a long time since the orchestra and Mr. Damrosch have done anything better than their performance of Dvorak's symphony, which went with immense spirit and gusto, and with fine finish and carefully considered nuance. Conductor and players were in unusually good form; and the audience was correspondingly impressed.

It is hardly fair to play Stravinsky's music as a concert piece. It is bold, fantastic, capricious, ingenious, picturesque, and pictorial, to illustrate the changing pictures of the ballet, which is well known here from the representations of the Russian company. Much of the fantasticality of this music becomes meaningless when it is taken away from the fantasticality of the action. The moderato movement, next to the last of the suite as played, probably says most as music; in all of them Stravinsky's resources as an orchestral colorist, his ingenuities in covering his musical canvas, could be observed.

Saint-Saëns's concerto, once often played, has lately been neglected by pianists. Perhaps it was too often played, for the public should not be importuned by even the most excellent music. If the concerto is not the most excellent, it has excellent and substantial qualities. It was well that its turn had come again and that it was played with so much vigor, brilliancy, dash, and delicacy as Mme. Samaroff put into it, all highly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave an orchestral concert in the evening, in the Manhattan Opera House, appearing as a conductor for the first time here, and as a pianist. He is by no means a tyro in the first capacity, for he has conducted in Europe. He showed last evening that he has in him that which makes conductors of the finer grain. There is the command of the technique of the art, a full knowledge of what he wants, and the ability to obtain it; a firm, decisive, and significant beat, elastic and comprehensive, sometimes a beat of figures, phrases, and outlines, but fitted for the end to be obtained; a full knowledge of the score, which was in his head last evening, for he conducted without the printed notes. His command of the orchestra, which, in the nature of existing things, he had probably not wearied with rehearsal, was ample.

There is also a fine intelligence, musical understanding, and a sense of the fitness of things. Mr. Gabrilowitsch presented a program entirely of Tschaikowsky's works: the orchestral fantasy, "Francesca da Rimini," and the sixth, "Pathetic," symphony, he himself playing the B flat minor concerto. This is music in which temptation stands always at the conductor's elbow, urging him to heap up effects and to tear passion to tatters; to sacrifice everything for "thrills." Mr. Gabrilowitsch was not beguiled. His readings were sympathetic and full of understanding; powerful in reproducing the composer's thought, but reproducing it clearly and in well-considered proportion. He showed both aptitude and skill as a conductor. As a pianist there is no longer need to speak of either his aptitude or his skill.

Fritz Kreisler filled Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon with a great audience, including holiday visitors from out of town, that found its chief delight in his playing of a concerto by Vieuxtemps midway in the matinee. Starting where other fiddlers leave off, as if technical difficulties did not exist for him, Kreisler transformed the star show-piece into a thing of musical beauty and charm. One of Granados's "Spanish Dances" served as encore. Many who stood for nearly three hours clamored for more of Kreisler's own pieces till the lights were turned out in the hall. He added his simple "Old Refrain," his swift, muted double-stopping of "La Chasse" after a hunting song by Cartier, and his Viennese "Liebesfreud" and "Schoen Rosmarin," with Schubert's "Moment Musical" to send the crowd away.

Carl Friedberg assisted Kreisler in César Franck's sonata for violin and piano. This had been played the previous day by Thibaud and Bauer, and it narrowly missed another repetition today by Ganz and Spalding. A program of unusual range began with Vivaldi's concerto, accompanied by Carl Lamson. After Vieuxtemps's music there were Kreisler's less familiar "Berceuse Romantique" and the Bohemian Smetana's "Aus der Heimat," with haunting echoes of a well-known national air.

Efrem Zimbalist played to 4,000 in the Metropolitan's sold-out house last night. He finished the first half of the program with Bruch's violin concerto, and later gave his own "Orientale" and the "Caprice Chinois," by Kreisler. As Vera Curtis was indisposed, Edith Mason took her place, substituting Bizet's air of Micaela from "Carmen" and three songs, Händel's "Care Selve," Horsman's "Bird of the Wilderness," and Huntington Woodman's "A Birthday." Carl Schlegel had Wagner's "Evening Star" from "Tännhauser," and Hageman led orchestra numbers by Mozart, Luigini, and Elgar.

David Bispham, at the Harris Theatre, last evening gave an old-time ring to Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," with its "Marseillaise" refrain in plain English. Lois Patterson and Olga Carrara were later soloists, and Sam Franko Orchestra had little classics from Gretry's dances to Herbert's "American" fantasie. The Forty-second Street crowds were rather shy of New Year's Eve concerts such as had not been heard in at least seven years and won't likely be again for as many more, till another New Year Sunday.

Leopold Godowsky lent artistic finish to the latest of New Year concerts, which held Carnegie Hall up to midnight this morning. The Russian Symphony Orchestra began at 9:30 o'clock with the "Tannhäuser" overture, and the pianist appeared in Tschaikowsky's concerto. Belle Story encored David's "Charmant Oiseau" with "Gentle Lark," and a fair crowd waited with Modest Altschuler till Herbert's "American" fantasie greeted the new day.

MISS ELLIOTT IN MOVIES.

Actress Returns from War Work to Pose for Her First Film.

Maxine Elliott, who returned to this country recently after a five years' absence abroad, came back to act in motion pictures. She has been engaged by the Goldwyn Corporation, a new concern, and will begin work soon on her first film. Miss Elliott has been devoting most of her time since the beginning of the war to hospital work on the Continent, so when she was asked during the last of the negotiations what arrangements for special dressing rooms, motors and other conveniences for her picture work she would like she replied:

"All of us in Europe have seen so much that is distressing, so much that is chastening, so much that adjusts any sane man or woman's perspective, especially in Belgium and Flanders, that never so long as I live will I lay any emphasis upon receiving special favor and consideration above other men and women."

MISS STEWART AT RIALTO.

Open Booking Brings New Screen Star to Times Square House.

The adoption of a policy of open booking at the Rialto Theatre brought to its screen yesterday a face never seen there before. It was the countenance of Anita Stewart, one of the fairest of the fair ladies of the screen, who has attracted a large following in the years that have followed her professional début as a Vitagraph star. Miss Stewart's shadow self was seen in a screen version of "The Girl Philippa," a story by Robert W. Chambers, published recently as a magazine serial and subsequently in bookform.

It is a typical Chambers tale, and therefore suited to the medium of the cinema. It abounds in action, the breath of the movies, and the fact that the story is romantic and melodramatic in high degree is likewise in its favor. The Girl is a Balkan Princess kidnapped at the beginning of the present century and carried to France, where she is reared in an environment of espionage, for, of course, her abduction was political, and amid the unaesthetic surroundings of a cheap café. The coming of the great war, the ripening of Philippa's romance with a young American artist, her escape from her captors, and the discovery of her true identity are contrasted incidents that furnish a wide range for the man with the camera.

The scenes run the gamut from pastoral to martial and are generally effective. The atmosphere of a provincial French town is well simulated, and the war episodes are as full of action, powder smoke, and unreality as these scenes usually are. It is an attractive picture, as a whole, and no small share of the credit belongs to Miss Stewart, who can arch her pretty brows and look the lens in the eye as demurely as any of them. Another who deserves mention is Miss Curley, who plays the part of Sister Ella.

An unusual effect is achieved in one scene by using two projecting machines synchronously. While one projects a proclamation of war the other throws attendant scenes of mobilization on the screen. The effect is not unlike that produced by the trick of double exposure.

At the Strand the first moving pictures to reach this country from Germany in several months were exhibited for the first time yesterday. Some of the views are of Berlin, and are intended to show that things are moving normally in the German capital. Some of the various kinds of work women are doing are illustrated in these. Of greater interest are pictures of the funeral of the German aviator, Boelke—an impressive military ceremony with scarcely a civilian in sight. Interesting, too, are close-up pictures of the Kaiser reviewing troops on the west front.

The photoplay at the Strand is called "The Slave Island." It has to commend it an unusually thrilling story and the beautiful Pauline Frederick. At the Academy of Music the new photoplay shown was "The Island of Desire."

PROTEST SUNDAY MOVIES.

Long Island Church Members Oppose Amending Law Against Them.

The Social Service Committee of the Diocese of Long Island, of which the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess of Garden City is President, has addressed a circular letter to the members of the State Legislature petitioning them not to pass any amendment to the Sunday amusement law by which Sunday motion-picture shows would be legalized.

The reasons, in the opinion of the committee, why such an amendment should not be passed were that it would be discriminatory legislation against other kinds of amusement; that it would make employes of theatres work on Sundays, and that the moral tone of many pictures was so low that they ought not be shown on a sacred day. The letter suggested that if pictures were to be exhibited on that day they be shown in the public schools under the auspices of the Board of Education.

FOR DRY STATE IN SPOTS.

Prohibition Forces Offer Bill Giving Women a Voice Against Saloons.

For the first time in the history of the temperance movement the Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League, and all other forces fighting to make New York "dry" have agreed upon a legislative program. This accord finds expression in the Optional Prohibition Remonstrance bill, the text of which was made public yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League. An important feature of the remonstrance bill is that it gives women an equal voice with men in determining whether a district shall go dry.

The bill provides that the regular registration officials, on separate days and in separate books, shall register as "liquor remonstrants" all women who, in the matter of age, residence, and citizenship, comply with the requirements exacted of male electors. Then, if a remonstrance containing the names of 51 per cent. of the combined registered men and registered women in any county, city, town, or village, or election district or group of adjoining election districts in any city of 50,000 or over, is filed with the proper court, a day is fixed for a hearing. If the Court decides that the remonstrance is sufficient and in proper form, with the expiration of the license year the territory covered by the remonstrance becomes "prohibition territory" for two years, and thereafter until reversed as provided in the bill.

The penalties prescribed by the bill include both fine and imprisonment for those who transgress the law. The maximum jail term is a year and the minimum ten days, with fines of from $10 to $1,000. The bill also provides for the right of search and seizure.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The plans for the Irving Place and Bandbox Theatres for the week have been changed. "M'lle Nitouche" will be presented at the Irving Place tonight, tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday nights, and Saturday matinee, and Wednesday and Saturday nights and tomorrow matinee Tolstoi's "Der Lebende Leichnam" will be repeated. "Die Schoene vom Strande" will continue the bill throughout the week at the Bandbox.

Marguerite Leslie, whose last appearance in New York was with Cyril Maude in "The Basker," will succeed Gail Kane in the role of Mrs. Verona in "The Harp of Life," at the Globe next Monday night. Miss Kane will go to California this month to act for the movies.

The holiday matinee performance of playlets for children will be continued this week at the Cohan & Harris Theatre. There will be performances on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, and Saturday morning.

Silvio Hein has arranged the musical setting that will be used for the presentation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Park, beginning next Monday. Mr. Hein is also the producer of the Shakespearean comedy in which Thomas A. Wise will return in the role of Sir John Falstaff, a role in which he appeared with great success for the first time last Spring at the Criterion.

Maxine Elliott will witness the performance of "Gamblers All" this afternoon in the theatre that bears her name. The performance was arranged as a compliment to Miss Elliott, and the proceeds from it will be donated to the Star and Garter Hospital for Disabled British Soldiers, of which her sister, Lady Gertrude Forbes-Robertson, is President.

CELESTINS VICHY (FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY) Natural Alkaline Water. For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

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YOU MUST SEE IT! EVEN THE RAIN COULDN'T TURN THEM AWAY. NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH. The Dreams of the World's Greatest Romancer Realized. THE BROADWAY SENSATION. UNIVERSAL'S STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE PRODUCTION, JULES VERNE'S 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA. TAKE THE CHILDREN. "A remarkable thriller."—Globe. "The most thrilling film yet produced."—Eve. Sun. "Remarkable film drama."—Telegram. "Amazing."—Herald. "A marvelous achievement."—Tribune. "Remarkable illustration of a remarkable book."—Eve. World. 3 PERFORMANCES DAILY, 2:15, 4:30 & 8:15 P. M. 1000 GOOD SEATS 25c and 50c. A Few Seats, 75c and $1.00. SPECIAL DAILY MATINEE 4:30 P. M. 25 and 50c. AUGMENTED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Direction of Stanley V. Mastbaum.

HIPPODROME. Twice Daily. MAT. TODAY 2:15. Nights at 8:15.

"The Big Show" With Anna Pavlowa. New Ice Ballet—1000 People—Biggest Show—Lowest Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT—JOHN McCORMACK.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 11, at 3. THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF MUSIC announce an extraordinary concert by the PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA, LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Cond'r. 3 New Works. JOSEPH HOFMANN, FRITZ KREISLER (Steinway Piano). Seats now at Box Office or Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 W. 34th.

Poultry Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Live Silver Foxes. Government exhibit. Motion Pictures. Talks by experts. Open Sunday and Day and Evening till Jan. 3. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

RIALTO B'y & 42d. (NO ADVANCE IN PRICES) Happiest of New Year Programs Headed by Greater Vitagraph's Blue Ribbon Feature, "THE GIRL PHILLIPPA" with ANITA STEWART. INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA & All-Star Bill—Doors Open Daily at 10 A. M.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. FREDERICK WARDE in "King Lear."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. Paul Armstrong's "Woman Proposes," "Eddie Borden & Co., Mabel Harper, Gillette's Monkeys, oths. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

IRVING PLACE, Irving Place & 15th Street. Mon., Tues., 8:15, "MAMSELLE NITOUCHE." Wed., 8:15, "DER LEBENDE LEICHNAM." (The Living Corpse.)

BANDBOX, 57th St. & 3rd Ave. Mond. Matinee & Eve. "DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE." Operetta by Victor Hollaender.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66 St. ICE SKATING. Largest & Best of All Skating Rinks. Morns., Afts. & Nights. Adm. 50c. Beginners Taught.

Theatre Francaise des Etats-Unis. TEL. 6224 GREELEY. New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. "SAPHO." Mats. Mon., Jan. 1, Miquette et Sa Mere. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:20. EVS. 8:20.

ICELAND. ICE SKATING. Sessions 10:00-2:30-8:30, Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Music, Luncheon and Supper. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TODAY, 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86 St. Nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. TODAY MAT. 2:15—"SCHNEEWITTCHEN." Ev. Evg. 8:15, Sat. Mat. 2:15. Adolf Philipp in His Musical Comedy Hit, Sadie from Riverside Drive, with Mizi Gizi & Great Cast.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS 292nd TIME. TREASURE ISLAND. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler. Dorothy Dalton in "The Female of the Species." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE TODAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Eddie Foy & 7 Foys, Alexander Carr & Co., Clark & Bergman, "The Night Boat," Rockwell & Wood, Marion Weeks, and Anna Wheaton & Harry Carroll.

B. F. Keith's RIVERSIDE B'way, 96 St. DAILY MATS. 1000 Seats at 25c. 500 Seats at 15c. NIGHTS, 500 Seats at 50c. 500 Seats at 25c. ALL STAR BILLS booked direct from PALACE.

ICE SKATING 25c. OUTDOOR RINK. Cent. Park West, 97th Street.

B'WAY & 47TH ST. STRAND NOON to 11:30. Official and Authentic "GERMANY & ITS ARMIES OF TODAY." PAULINE FREDERICK.

Bramhall Playhouse, Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Ave. "Keeping Up Appearances." Evenings 8:20, Mat. Sat. 2:20.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c. VERY GOOD EDDIE.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. THE BOSTONIANS, with FRANK FINNEY. Extra Performance Tonight, Beg'g 11:15.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes of scallops.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Proof that the Motion Picture is an Art! CECIL B. De MILLE'S GIGANTIC PHOTO PRODUCTION. GERALDINE FARRAR IN "JOAN THE WOMAN." POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:10, 25, 50, 75, 1.00, Box Seats 1.50. TO-NIGHT 8:10, Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

—THE CRITICS SAY— "In splendor of investiture, in grandeur of spectacle, in royal brilliance of pageantry, this masterpiece has never been excelled."—The Catholic Register. "An achievement from beginning to end."—Sun.

WHAT YOU SEE IN "JOAN THE WOMAN": France in the Middle Ages; Actual reproduction of Battle of the Towers, which raised the siege of Orleans; Magnificence of the Coronation of King Charles VII.; History in the making. The marvellous Joan of Arc immortalized by Geraldine Farrar, greatest artist of our age; The Burgundian Raid on Domremy; Unfolding of the story of the most wonderful woman of all time.

44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY. TWICE DAILY. PHONE 7292 BRYANT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TODAY. GOOD SEATS $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS. "A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Beginning MATINEE TODAY. Percy Burton Submits GAMBLERS ALL, FROM WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY, 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY. JOHN CHARLES, ADELE, THOMAS ROWLAND. Play with Music & Girls. "Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Ev. World. Owing to insistent demands, Extra Matinee will be given Next Friday, Jan. 5.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15. ANNA HELD. "A pacemaker, sparkling with girls."—Herald. FOLLOW ME.

"LITTLE WOMEN." LAST WEEK. MATS. DAILY. PARK Thea., Col's Circle. Tel. 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:15. 400 Good Orchestra Seats, $1. Next Monday. Seats now. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THOMAS A. WISE, CONSTANCE COLLIER, ISABEL IRVING. MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Matinee Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. PLAYHOUSE, WEST 48TH. Mat. Today. Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

48TH ST. Thea., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL MAT. TODAY. THE 13TH CHAIR. By Bayard Veiller.

RESOLVED To treat myself and to a Visit to WILLIAM FOX'S PRESENTATION A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN. "THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL." TO-DAY AT 3, TO-NIGHT 8:30. TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30. LYRIC THEATRE B'WAY-42 ST.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. WM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31."

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU. FINAL WEEK, 3 & 8:30 DAILY. Dunsany's God's Mountain. Great.—Tribune. Oscar Wilde's Infanta. Triumph.—Eve. Sun. Naked Boy. Unreservedly amusing.—Globe. Dunsany's Argimenes. Very strong.—World.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S GETTING MARRIED with HENRIETTA CROSMAN. Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong. "See it before all else in the theatres of New York."—Times.

MATNEE TODAY. PIERROT THE PRODIGAL. LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Matinees Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Eves. 8:45.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, SO LONG LETTY, with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Bushido & 3 other plays. COMEDY. West 41st. Evgs. 8:45. SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S MAT. TODAY.

PHILHARMONIC. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL, Friday Aft., Jan. 5, at 2:30. Soloist ELENA GERHARDT. Dvorak—Debussy—Goldmark—Liszt. Sunday Aft., Jan. 7, at 3. Soloist ELENA GERHARDT. Program includes Wagner Songs, Prelude & Liebestod from "Tristan & Isolde." Tickets, Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

OUTDOOR Ice Skating TODAY. NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1408 and 5856 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

Maud Powell. CARNEGIE HALL. Monday Eve., Jan. 8. Guadagnini Vl. Steinway Pf.

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF. 5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30. 5 MONDAY MATINEES at 3. ALL AT CARNEGIE HALL. COURSE TICKET SALE OPENS THIS WEDNESDAY. Prices of Course Tickets: NIGHTS $5, $4, $3; MATINEES $4, $3, $2.50.
Jan. 14 & 15 . . Canada COAST TO COAST
Jan. 21 & 22 . . . Canadian Rockies
Jan. 28 & 29 . . . Imperial Britain
Feb. 4 & 5 . . . The German Fatherland
Feb. 11 & 19 . . . La Belle France

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Today, Matinee, at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky. Tonight, 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Tues. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8. Trovatore. Muzio, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8:15. Rheingold. Kurt, Homer, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Althouse, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) Boheme. Alda, Mason; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Hempel, Ober, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT PRESENTS "THAIS." Recitation of text with piano score, January 2d, 3:30. Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

Met. Opera House, Tues. Ev. Jan. 16, at 8:30. Vacation Association's Gala Concert. Paderewski, Kreisler and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor. Parterre Boxes $150. Grand Tier Boxes $100. Orchestra $10. Dress Circle $3. Balcony $2.50 and $2. Family Circle $1.50 and $1. Now on sale at office of Vacation Ass'n, 38 W. 39 St. Make checks payable to Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer, and forward to Miss Robinson Smith, Pres., 38 W. 39 St. Direction: C. A. ELLIS. Steinway Piano Used.

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Fri. Aft., Jan. 5; Sun. Aft., Jan. 7. "Primavera in Val di Sole," ZANDONAI (1st time in America); "Istar" Variations, D'INDY. ALMA GLUCK will sing "Casta Diva," Bellini and Creole Songs. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 4, AT 3. First of 4 Historical Song Recitals by MARCELLA SEMBRICH. Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin). Seats $2, $2.50 & $3. Boxes $20, at Box Office, or Wolfsohn Bureau, Mgrs., 1 W. 34 St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 9, at 3. Paderewski. Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18 at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. GANZ SPALDING. JOINT APPEARANCE. Tickets $2 to 50c, at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan'y 16, at 3. Leo, Jan, Mischel CHERNIAVSKY. Violinist, Pianist, 'Cellist. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3. ARTHUR SHATTUCK. AMERICA'S FOREMOST PIANIST. Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w Eve., 8:15. 2d Concert N.Y. Chamber Music Soc. of PIANO, STRING and WIND INSTRUMENTS. Director, CAROLYN BEEBE. Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Jan'y 8, at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL—ILJA Schkolnik. Tickets 50 cts. to $2 at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. BAUER. Piano Recital, "The Music of TO-DAY." Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan'y 3, at 3. Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR. Tickets 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:15. Piano Recital. DOROTHY BERLINER. (Steinway Piano.) Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone 4188-6442-Greeley. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38 St. SEATS FOR MADAMA BUTTERFLY TONIGHT.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS, MISS SPRINGTIME. Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON. NOTE: At the Wed. Mat. this week there will appear the entire Boston "Miss Springtime" Co., including Frank McIntyre, Ethel Pettit, Harrison Bruckbank, Zoe Barnett, Frank Doane, Wilmuth Merkyl, Alice Gaillard, Will H. Sloan, Wm. P. Nunn, and Others. The New York Co. on this special occasion will be in the audience as guests. Seats for this matinee are now selling.

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC, ATOP THIS THEATRE. New Year's Celebration TONIGHT.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK: TODAY (New Year's), WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. MAUD ADAMS in A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. KLAW AND ERLANGER Present ELSIE FERGUSON in Hulbert Footner's Comedy SHIRLEY KAYE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant. Eve. 8:20. MATS. TODAY, WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN. "One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15. JULIA ARTHUR in William Lindsey's Romance of old France, "SEREMONDA."

LAST BIG WEEK AT THE LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laugh-a-Minute Success Mile-A-Minute Kendall MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE PRINCESS TO CONTINUE ITS SUCCESSFUL RUN.

LYCEUM THEATRE W. 45 St. MON., JAN. 8. A Brilliant Cast—A Brilliant Play. MARIE TEMPEST, LAURA HOPE CREWS, NORMA MITCHELL, HENRY KOLKER, W. GRAHAM BROWNE, EUGENE O'BRIEN. HER HUSBAND'S WIFE. By A. E. THOMAS. Seat Sale Thurs. Mail Orders Now.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. Arnold DALY IN The Master.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production. LAST 2 WEEKS. BEN-HUR. 350 Living People, 20 Living Horses. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TODAY. "Miss Starr Charms."—Times. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue. Seats on Sale 4 Weeks Ahead.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TODAY. Regular Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. Seats on Sale 4 Weeks Ahead.

THE PLAY OF 1,000 LAUGHS. Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE—SPECIAL. CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY Mat. Tomorrow AT 2:45. 3 PLAYS. "Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," "The Traveling Man," also Thurs. & Fri. Aft. 2:45, & Sat. Morn. at 10:45.

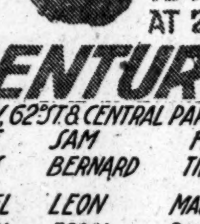
HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE YELLOW JACKET. "By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. LAST 12 TIMES. D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE INTOLERANCE. ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 30 VOICES. TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 9. Seats Thurs. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers The New Musical Comedy "HAVE A HEART."

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC! REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.

TOMORROW AFT. also THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 3. NORA BAYES in 2 Hours of Song.



NEW YEARS MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15. CENTURY, B'WAY, 62ND ST. & CENTRAL PARK W. ELSIE JANIS, SAM BERNARD, FRANK TINNEY, HAZEL DAWN, LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY, VAN and SCHENCK. BEAUTY CHORUS OF 120. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD THE CENTURY GIRL. 524 CHOICE FIRST BALC SEATS @ $1.00. 300 EXCELLENT SEATS @ 75¢. 527 GOOD SEATS @ 50¢. NIGHTS 8:20. WED. & SAT. MATS. WED. MAT. POPULAR PRICES.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL. George F. Boyle. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

New Year's Celebration To-Night. Supper de Luxe $3 up per Cover. DANCING—REVUE—MUSIC. Reserve Your Tables Now. Phone 9640 Columbus. Gus Edward's Newest Revue "ROUND THE CIRCLE" Featuring RUBY NORTON & SAMMY LEE And a Company of Thirty—Mostly Girls. The most beautiful and brilliant entertainment ever known in Restaurant History. SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER $1.50. Served from Noon to 5 P. M. Reisenweber's. NEW YORK'S NEWEST, LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED RESTAURANT. Columbus Circle & 58th St.

Just Because it is so surprisingly good and served so attractively and because of the restaurant's convenient location the special luncheon served daily at Shanley's finds favor throughout the city. Remember it when matineeing—seven courses—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M. Another universal favorite—the cabaret of twenty feature numbers—evenings seven to one. SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

AT WALLICK'S RESTAURANT, Broadway and 43rd Street. "To Inaugurate 1917." New Year's Eve celebration Monday Night, Jan. 1st. We have arranged for many attractions and will provide beautiful souvenirs, a liberal supply of hats, noisemakers, etc. Reservations.

MONTMARTRE

THE MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE WHERE EXCLUSIVE NEW YORK MEETS. FAMOUS JONIA AND HER HAWAIIANS. RAPHAEL PAGAN, SPAIN'S MOST FAMOUS DANCER. DANCING & DINING EVERY EVENING AT 10:30. 9 TO MIDNIGHT. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF CLIFFORD C. FISCHER. SERVICE A LA CARTE. BROADWAY & 50th ST. 2 FLOORS.

A Joyous New Year 1916-1917. —SPECIAL— NEW YEAR'S DINNER $1, 6 to 9 P. M.

VAN CORTLANDT, 142-6 West 49th St., nr. Broadway. MUSIC. DANCING. Cabaret Extraordinary. MARIONDILLA, HAWAIIAN DANCER, LOLA HILTON, GRACE REED and JIMMY CONNOR.

TODAY, MONDAY, JANUARY FIRST. Janssen wants to see you. Gala New Year's Celebration. SUPPER DE LUXE $4.00 A COVER. Commencing at 10 P. M. DANCING, SOUVENIRS, HATS, CAPS, NOISE MAKERS, PLENTY OF THEM. RESERVATIONS. MADISON SQ. 3207-3208.

CAFE BOULEVARD, 41ST STREET East of Broadway. A la Carte Specialties. DINNER $1.25. Luncheon 60 Cents. Sunday Mid-Day Dinner $1.25. DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT Continuously from Dinner Hour to Closing Time. MUSIC AT LUNCHEON. Rooms for Private and Club Dinners. Tel. 4220 Bryant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one tub of scallops.
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Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 85th to 86th St. Largest & Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Offers all the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.

Auto Road Map Free. Mailed on Request. HOTEL ADELPHIA, Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 400 Rooms—400 Baths.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OREGON ELEVENS BATTLE TODAY AT PASADENA

EAST AND FAR WEST IN FOOTBALL DUEL

Clear Weather Is the Forecast for Pennsylvania-Oregon Battle Today.

BETTING FAVORS QUAKERS

Odds Are 2 to 1 on Bob Folwell's Team—Coach Bezdek Continues to Be Pessimistic.

Lineup of Teams in Today's Gridiron Battle.

Oregon.	Lbs.	Position.	Penn.	Lbs.
Mitchell	182	L. E.	Crane	152
Beckett	194	L. T.	Mathews	182
Snyder	196	L. G.	Ertresv'g.	167
Risley	176	C.	L. Wray	180
Spellman	180	R. G.	Henning	210
Bartlett	185	R. T.	Little	210
Taggart	170	R. E.	Miller	170
S. Hunt'ton	182	Q. B.	Bell	150
Montieth	170	L. H. B.	Derr	195
Parsons	165	R. H. B.	Light	170
H. Hunt'ton	184	F. B.	Berry	168

OREGON.—Average weight of team, 181; average weight of line from tackle to tackle, 186; average weight of backfield, 175.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Average weight of team, 176; average weight of line from tackle to tackle, 187; average weight of backfield, 171.

Officials: Referee—W. S. Kienholz of Pasadena, University of Minnesota. Umpire—Andy W. Smith of Pasadena, University of Michigan. Field judge—David Witmer of Los Angeles, Harvard University. Linesman—Jack Wells of Los Angeles, University of Chicago. Scorer—W. T. Wilson of Pasadena, University of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 31.—The football teams of the Universities of Pennsylvania and Oregon will play tomorrow at Tournament Park, Pasadena. Forecasts are for clear weather. The game will begin promptly at 2:15 o'clock, Pacific time, and it is estimated 22,000 persons will attend.

From a national viewpoint the game is the most important of the season, for it brings together on the gridiron the East and West, and will go far toward settling the agitated question, which plays the more scientific system of football?

Experts here believe it would be impossible to find more representative teams or better exponents of the two styles of football. The Blue and Red team of old Penn is unquestionably lightning fast, and its practice shows the men in fine training. Oregon, on the other hand, is the strongest exponent of the old-fashioned plunging, line-smashing style of play. In the tie game with Washington, however, it was held effectively by a lighter team on a wet and muddy field.

The workouts today consisted of hikes for both squads. Coach Bob Folwell took his twenty-two Red and Blue players down the Arroyo Seco Canyon. Coach Hugo Bezdek led his Northwesterners up toward the mountains.

Teams in Best of Condition.

Both coaches are sending their football juggernauts into the game without an excuse. Pennsylvania is in excellent condition. The only regular missing from the Eastern line-up is Urquhart, an end, but Coach Folwell says that Crane is perfectly competent to fill the missing one's shoes. Oregon is in the best condition of the season. Bill Hayward, the trainer, thinks that his men are in as fine fighting trim as when they met and defeated Washington State, and in better shape than for any other game of the year.

Last week several rumors were current that the Easterners were not keeping training, and were looking forward to the game as a huge joke. These rumors are branded as false by the players who were said to have broken rules. Coach Folwell said tonight:

"Yes, I have heard reports that my team is not in fighting trim, and I want to kill those rumors here and now."

Folwell Is Confident.

The coach goes further and predicts a Pennsylvania victory.

"I will go as far as to say," he continued, "that Pennsylvania will win tomorrow's game. We are going to put a team on the field that won't be licked, and consequently can't be licked. It will be a team of gentlemen, and they will play a gentleman's game of football. That is the strongest statement that I have made this year."

Coach Bezdek of Oregon is a man of few words, who hates to make predictions, and always prophesies defeat. Before the game with California, which Oregon won 37 to 12, he said, "We'll hardly give California a good workout." Today he said: "I would be foolish to predict victory. All the experts—Dobie, Dipal, Rheinschild—predict overdefeat. I'll tell you whether we'll win or not after the game." Bezdek is a born pessimist.

All the betting is 2 to 1 in favor of Pennsylvania.

N. Y. SOCCER MEN ADVANCE.

Gain Second Round of Series by Beating Camerons—Other Matches.

Defeating the Camerons, former amateur champions by the score of 4 to 0 at Harlem Field yesterday afternoon, the New York Football Club advanced into the second round of the annual cup-tie competition of the Southern New York State Football Association. The winners led by 3 to 0 at half time.

Heminsley of the American team that toured Scandinavia was the first to score for New York, ten minutes after the start. The same player, with a well-placed shot from the right, put New York 2 up ten minutes later. Hayes made it 3 straight from 12 yards out before ends were changed. In an open field, from a pass by Cooper on the left, Hayes tallied the fourth and last goal in the second half.

The line-up:

New York, (4.)	Position.	Camerons, (0.)
Porter	G.	Halliwell
McWilliams	R. B.	Quinn
Robertson	L. B.	Longhurst
Gallows	R. H.	Shaw
Van den Eynden	C. H.	Bruce
Vandeweghe	L. H.	Marshall
Heminsley	O. R.	Gilmore
Carver	I. R.	Dennison
Hayes	C.	Robinson
Puxty	I. L.	Kirk
Cooper	O. L.	Scott

Referee—J. Masterson. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and W. Hughes. Goals—Heminsley, (2,) Hayes, (2.) Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

After a battle royal yesterday at Lenox Oval, which will be the scene today of the annual interborough match between Manhattan and Brooklyn, the I. R. T. Strollers were successful in administering defeat to the Continentals, in a Southern New York cup-tie match, by the score of 2 goals to 1.

Playing their postponed game with the West Hudsons of Newark, in the second round of the United States Football Association's annual cup-tie series for the National Challenge Trophy, at Clark's Athletic Field, Newark, yesterday afternoon, the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn were defeated by the score of 2 goals to 1.

The Brooklyn Celtics, State League champions, journeyed to Astoria yesterday, and defeated the White Rose eleven, 6 to 0.

Kane Named N.Y.Y.C. Fleet Captain

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club announces the appointment of Grenville Kane as fleet captain and of Dr. Samuel A. Brown as fleet surgeon, both appointments taking effect today.

J. F. POGGENBURG IS DEAD.

Noted Amateur Billiard Player and ex-Champion Expires.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, one of the foremost figures in amateur billiards in this country, died from acute Bright's disease at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 2,864 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Poggenburg was apparently in good health as recently as last Wednesday, when he played a practice billiard match at Daly's Academy in preparation for the national championship at Boston. Thursday he was taken seriously ill and sank rapidly. He was 51 years old, having been born in this city Dec. 10, 1865.

His death takes from billiards one of its most enthusiastic supporters. Several times he held the national amateur championship, and the crowning victory of his career was in February, 1912, when he won the American international championship, the trophy representing this being now housed at the Liederkranz Club, of which he had been a leading member for years.

After winning this tournament Mr. Poggenburg went to Paris as the representative of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, to compete in an international tournament there. He was unsuccessful in his quest for this trophy, but his record was highly creditable. His grand average was 13.51, second only to that of Alfred Mortier, who won the tournament. One of Poggenburg's greatest games was played in this tournament against Mortier. He made early runs of 135 and 112, and at one time had a lead of 130 points. With victory almost assured, Mortier snatched it from his grasp by running out the game with a string of 178, the highest run that has ever been made in an amateur tournament at 18.2 balkline.

Mr. Poggenburg played his first amateur tournament in 1896 at Maurice Daly's academy when that was located in Brooklyn. This, however, was far from being his start in billiards. He had long before this taken up the game under the tutelage of Maurice Daly and Thomas Gallagher and was a leader among the billiard men at the Liederkranz Club. In 1898 he won the gold cup, which was then emblematic of the amateur championship. This was under the A. A. U. In 1899 Mr. Poggenburg fought the control of billiards by the A. A. U. and was instrumental in forming the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which is now the governing body in the sport. From the first he gave much of his time and energy to promoting its interests and for years held a place on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Poggenburg first won the amateur championship under the auspices of the billiard association in 1905.

HAS AN ELECTRIC PITCHER.

Dode Paskert Trying to Interest Herrmann in Device.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Dode Paskert, star outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, visited Cincinnati today with a new baseball pitching machine that he believes will solve the problem of batting practice. Paskert is trying to interest President Herrmann of the Reds in the contrivance enough to get him to install one of the machines at the Rhineland training camp at Shreveport.

The electrically controlled "pitcher" will deliver any kind of a ball desired—low or high, inside the plate or outside. The balls do not come absolutely straight, either, as when they are "pinched" and let go by the apparatus enough of a twist is imparted, it is said, to make the ball curve in or out.

Paskert says that one of these machines could be fastened to a platform with a handle and rollers, and pushed to the pitcher's box before big league games, an electric wire run out and connected, and enough fast balls delivered to the batters of both teams to use up a dozen pitchers.

TUXEDO CUP FINAL TODAY.

Hutchinson to Meet Mortimer at Racquets—Pell Wins Club Title.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Fulton Cutting of Tuxedo defaulted to D. L. Hutchinson, 3d., of Philadelphia in the opening play for the Tuxedo Challenge Cup at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club today. This leaves the final round to be played tomorrow, when Mr. Hutchinson will meet Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo. The Challenge Cup takes the place of the gold racquet won several years ago by Jay Gould. There were only three entries.

The finals were also played today for the club championship in racquets, and resulted in a victory for Clarence C. Pell, defeating his clubmate, Stanley G. Mortimer, 15—7, 15—11, 2—15, 15—9. Tomorrow there will be matches in the first class racquet handicap for the first Tuxedo Cup.

BOXERS BUSY ON HOLIDAY.

Les Darcy Will See Billy Miske Meet Knockout Brown Today.

A boxing program of more than usual attractiveness and merit has been arranged by the managers of the local clubs to celebrate the first day of the new year. The most important bout this afternoon will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, will box George (Knockout) Brown of Chicago for ten rounds. Brown has the distinction of having carried Les Darcy, the Australian, through two twenty-round bouts and has also fought some of this country's leading boxers of his weight division. Les Darcy, accompanied by Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, will be a spectator at the ringside.

Battling Levinsky, the veteran light-heavyweight, who is considered among the cleverest boxers in this class, and Gunboat Smith of California will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn. Smith's feat in gaining a popular decision over Frank Moran recently has boosted his stock considerably. In another ten-round bout Mike O'Dowd, a welterweight from the Northwest, will box Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J.

Johnny Coulon and Joe Wagner, two veterans of the ring, will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, this afternoon. Coulon formerly held the bantamweight championship title. Jack Sharkey and Bobby Hubon, both bantamweights, will meet in another ten-round bout.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem announces a card, for this afternoon, of two ten-round bouts, the main event bringing together Jim Healy, the Irish heavyweight, and Whitey Allen of the Bronx. Johnny Burt of Washington Heights and Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich will box in the other bout.

At the Yorkville A. C. two ten-round bouts are scheduled between Jack Dunleavy and Young Rector, and Jack Reid and Young Seiger.

Leo Johnson, the negro lightweight, will box Walter Mohr of Brooklyn in the feature attraction, this afternoon, at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn.

FOWL ENTERTAIN LARGELY.

Poultry Show Draws Goodly Crowds—Water Fowl Club Meets.

Admirers of barnyard life flocked to the twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association yesterday in larger numbers than on any previous day since its opening. Officials of the show did not announce any figures, but said that the attendance was the biggest to date.

The Water Fowl Club of America, with a membership of more than 350, held its annual meeting yesterday. It was decided by a unanimous vote that in future all members should place a regulation club legband upon their young birds, so as to avoid the possibility of old birds being exhibited as young ones. The bands will be stamped with the date of the birth of the bird and the name of the owner. Forty-five new members were elected to the club, which is affiliated with the American Poultry Association. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, Louis B. Schram; Vice President, Francis G. Riggs; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Edith L. Masten. Mrs. Masten was appointed a delegate to the American Poultry Show Convention, which will be held in August.

GREENBERG IS FIRST OVER ICY STREETS

Captures Shinnecock Chase at Flushing from Field of Sixty—Other Races.

M. Greenberg of the Seward A. A. was the winner yesterday of the Shinnecock Athletic Club's three and one-half mile road race at Flushing, L. I., with an allowance of 2:45. He led a field of about sixty harriers over the frigid trail in 20:32, holding a decided advantage over Nick Russell of the Ozanam A. A., who finished second from the 3:00 post in 20:59. C. Nichols of the Loughlin Lyceum annexed third place with the aid of his handicap of 2:30.

Harry McGinn, the Paulist A. C. veteran, did not have to be at his best to win the fast time prize by finishing twenty-third in 19:04, for he was really the only high-class runner in the field. Most of the cracks withheld their entries to compete in the Hollywood Inn chase this afternoon.

Athletes of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. were victors in the team competition, compiling the low total of 45 points, by finishing in third, fifth, eighth, thirteenth, and sixteenth positions. The Paulist A. C. and Brooklyn A. A. took second and third honors, respectively.

The order of finish of the first ten follows:

M. Greenberg, Seward A. A.	2:45	20:32
N. Russo, Ozanam A. A.	3:00	20:59
C. Nichols, Loughlin Lyceum	2:30	20:30
J. O'Brien, Brooklyn A. A.	3:00	21:21
J. Bertrando, Irish-American A. C.	1:30	20:52
A. J. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C.	1:00	20:25
F. J. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C.	3:00	21:36
F. Freirich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1:45	20:13
L. Dutka, Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	1:45	20:17
J. Dubin, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3:00	21:38

TEAM SCORES.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3	5	8	13	16—45
Paulist A. C.	2	7	11	15	19—54
Brooklyn A. A.	1	9	10	20	21—61
Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	4	12	14	23	24—77
St. Jerome's C. C.	6	17	18	22	25—88

Only a small field turned out for the prize run of the Harlem Athletic League contested yesterday from the Bradhurst F. C. headquarters. The best of the small entry was T. Dorian of St. Joseph's Y. M. A., with a 4:00 handicap. He showed the way over the course in 29:46, with J. Pollard of the Morningside A. C. trailing him by only a few yards. Third prize went to J. Hand of St. Joseph's Y. M. A.

The team laurel was annexed by the Morningside A. C. representatives with 31 points. The order of finish of the leaders follows:

T. Dorian, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 29:46; J. Pollard, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 29:47; J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:30,) 30:36; G. Creed, Salem Crescent A. C., (3:30,) 29:37; B. Ponteau, St. Christopher A. C., (30:16,) —; J. McGee, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 29:47; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., (4:30,) 31:03; A. Innis, St. Christopher A. C., (30:55,) —; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 30:17; J. Tatosian, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 31:53; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., (1:30,) 29:29; V. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 30:08; B. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 32:10; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 30:56; J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 32:28.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	2	4	6	8	11—31
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	3	9	12	14—39
Macomb's A. C.	5	7	10	13	15—50

Joe Ober, the Brooklyn A. A. harrier, received the big allowance of 5:15 in the Long Island A. C. chase yesterday and romped home with the major honor in 27:44. The event, which was run from the Seattle A. A. home, attracted a fair sized field, but only one club finished a full team. The Brooklyn A. A. representatives had the clean slate of 15 points.

The leaders finished in this order:

Joe Ober, Brooklyn A. A., (5:15,) 27:44; J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:00,) 25:38; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:15,) 25:48; R. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 27:34; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 26:05; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (4:15,) 27:12; M. Virgilio, Maplewood A. C., (5:15,) 28:15; A. Behr, Brooklyn A. A., (5:15,) 28:16; A. Graw, Presentation Club, (0:45,) 24:44; H. Rubin, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 29:17.

GUARDSMAN WINS WALK.

Joe Pearman, Scratch Man, Finishes First in Pastime A. C. Hike.

Hardened by weeks of hiking with the Seventy-first Regiment on the Texas border, Joe Pearman, national junior indoor walking champion of the New York A. C., yesterday exhibited fine form in winning the four and one-half mile handicap walk of the Pastime A. C. Pearman started from scratch, and had to be at his best to triumph over J. Hotz of the Pennant A. C., who last week led the field. Hotz had three minutes' start and was only a few yards back of Pearman at the tape. J. Aaronson, the Pastime A. C. pedestrian, won third prize from the three-minute post.

Eight heel and toe exponents started in the face of a brisk but exhilarating breeze, and the handicaps which ranged up to eight minutes made the competition keen from the outset.

The order of finish follows:

J. E. Pearman, New York A. C., (scratch,) 34:01; J. Hotz, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 37:08; J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 37:20; W. J. Martin, Pennant A. C., (4:00,) 38:28; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (7:00,) 41:40; W. Allen, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 38:42; H. K. Storms, Pennant A. C., (8:00,) 44:13; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., (1:30,) 37.47.

GATHER FOR JUNIOR MEET.

Athletes Reach Buffalo for To-night's Title Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Many of the young men who will compete tomorrow night for the national junior indoor championships arrived here today and met at the armory of the Third Artillery for practice. During the day Major Brendel of the depot battalion had a force of men at work arranging the extra seats under the balconies. There will be room for 8,000 persons in the galleries and the floor stands. This work was done with no interference with the runners, bicycle riders, hurdlers and others who made the floor a babel in their warming-up exercises.

Many of the best known athletic club and prep. school stars of the country will compete. The standing broad jump will bring together Ted Clark of the Poly Prep School of Brooklyn, Bernie Wefers of the New York A. C., H. S. Murphy of Brooklyn, James Houlahan of New York, Sam Kronman of the I. A. A. C., and Percy Bangham of the Long Island A. C.

BURNS IN FORM AT TRAPS.

Is High Scratch Gunner on New Rochelle Y. C. Range.

A. L. Burns and J. Rehtz divided the honors yesterday at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Burns proved high scratch man with a total of 92 blue rocks smashed, while Rehtz, besides winning the high handicap prize with 100 as his total score, won the Take Home Trophy and legs for the December and Accumulation Cups, all with full scores of 25. The scores follow:

	25.	Dec. Cup.	Ac.	Hit. H'p. T'l.
J. Rehtz	5—25	5—25	5—25	80—22—100
C. A. Marsland	6—24	6—25	6—24	77—22— 99
A. L. Burns	1—25	0—23	1—23	92— 4— 96
G. P. Granbery	3—24	2—22	2—21	84—10— 94
J. N. McLoughlin	1—22	0—21	1—24	87— 4— 91
B. R. Stoddard	4—21	2—22	2—22	77—12— 89
F. M. Wilson	4—22	2—22	0—19	78— 9— 87
A. P. Bennett	3—25	2—21	2—21	76—10— 86

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Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Foundations and College Sports.

It is a major operation upon college athletics in America which Alonzo A. Stagg, long an upright and admirable figure in that field, suggests, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in hastening to indorse the proposition, gives evidence that expert observers are worried about the bulky but lively patient. They would summon in consultation those remarkably well-endowed diagnosticians and surgeons, the great foundations, and have one of them put in charge of the case, with full freedom from interference by the immediate family, the godparents, or the afflicted friends of the by no means bedridden object of these attentions.

Desultory bad habits—the occasional use of the drugs of commercialism, proselyting, dishonesty—rather than serious organic disorders are at the root of the disease whose symptoms have penetrated sporadically to the surface of college athletic competition. Instances—rumors, rather—of financial seduction employed on skilled schoolboys, of noneligibility concealed with care, smite the ears even of the innocent bystander occasionally. These are only the more flagrant cases or the ones made public through vehement charges from rival coaches, trainers, or institutions. They form a small fraction of the great total of like episodes which are continually affronting the instincts of men who, finding a career in the development of teams and individuals for physical contests, wish ardently for clean, fine associations and atmosphere in their lifework.

Men of this stripe, athletic dictators and instructors with ideals, are many; but they are still too few and too scattered to cover the entire national field and coerce into consistent decency those college athletic authorities who are willing to employ any tactics from subterfuge to rank dishonesty in strengthening the teams which represent their institutions. The reformers have been biding their time as patiently as possible, and meanwhile have put into their private archives many a record and note of what they believe to be violations of the ethical, moral, and legal codes governing competitions. These documents they are prepared to place at the disposal of whatever body is constituted the investigating tribunal.

There will be general approval of the step taken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and general hope that the Sage Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, or the General Education Board will prove able to take up the important task involved.

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Will There Be a Baseball Strike?

The latest effort of the Baseball Players' Fraternity to obtain the support of the major league players for the cause of the minor leaguers in their threatened holdout against the National Association of Minor Leagues is a somewhat alarming indication that there is more dissatisfaction on the part of the players than has appeared on the surface. If the major leaguers should decide to go out on a sympathetic strike for the minor league players, it would, however, be surprising. The players of the major leagues now have no grievance against the club owners or the National Commission. All of the demands which the players have made through the fraternity have been granted, and, as the fraternity itself admits, the players have got even more than they asked.

The minor league members of the fraternity have asked for certain changes in their contracts, such as expenses before the season begins and salary during the period of a player's injury. As conditions in the minors are entirely different from conditions in the major leagues, the National Association has seen fit to ignore the requests. Oldtime baseball men, who have come in contact with all kinds of baseball players, say that the major league players, especially those of high salary, would not go on strike in a cause which involved only a minor league player and his small salary.

What the Players' Fraternity is trying to do is to use the major leaguers as a hammer to gain a victory for the minor leaguers. The fraternity calls upon all players to stand together, and by this means the power of baseball—the National Commission—would use its influence with the minor league officials and force them to grant the minor players' requests. The fraternity is using every means to get the major leaguers to support the minors, but there is such a vast difference in their financial interests that it is doubtful in the extreme if the stars will consent to hold out until the demands of the minors are met.

The next few weeks will tell the story. After the first of the year all the major league clubs will send out their contracts for next season. With the new contracts and the threatened cut in salary the major league players believe that they have enough trouble on their hands without taking over any of the grievances of the minor leagues.

The minor leaguers want practically the same concessions that have been made to the major league players. The financial standing of the two leagues is so dissimilar that the minor league owners refused to consider for a moment any change which would separate them from their money. Last year the minor leagues experienced the worst year of their existence, and any movement which would increase their expenses had the same effect on the owners as waving a scarlet pennant in a bull's face. They were so exasperated over the situation at their annual meeting in New Orleans that they used scant tact in handling the minor league players' requests. In their intended slap at the minor leaguers who are members of the fraternity the owners also hit the major leaguers who are members of the same organization. While the fraternity officials believe that the action of the National Association against the players probably gained the major leaguers' support to an extent sufficient for a general baseball strike, it appears to those who know the ins and outs of baseball politics that major league baseball players are too much occupied with their own interests to sacrifice themselves for the cause of their weaker brethren.

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The Ouimet Case.

Since there is no basic dispute over the facts in the case of Francis Ouimet et al. vs. the United States Golf Association, the question becomes one of the interpretation and administration by the Executive Committee of Section 7 and its subordinate rulings in the by-laws of the association.

The main argument of the Woodland Golf Club, which is conducting the case for the three debarred golfers who are members of that club, is to the point that Ruling 6, under which Ouimet, Sullivan, and Tewksbury were declared professionals, is broader in scope than Section 7 itself, and that the Executive Committee has thus gone beyond its authority in debarring the three players. The Woodland Golf Club has other lesser grievances of which it complains—discrimination against its members, lack of official notification in the matter, and a negative response to the application for active membership in the U. S. G. A. without any given reason for this action.

There is no official answer to these arguments at present, for the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. holds that it does not need to make any defense for enforcing the laws of the association. However, there is no lack of unofficial and fairly conclusive answers to the contentions of the Woodland Club. On the very face of things, the Woodland Golf Club seems to be barking up the wrong tree. The contention that the Executive Committee exceeded its powers in drawing up and enforcing Ruling 6 on Section 7 is not sound, for this ruling was not the result of a secret session of the Executive Committee, but it was the direct product of a motion made, seconded and carried in open session by the assembled delegates at the annual meeting in Chicago. In other words, it is not a decision of the Executive Committee, but an expression of the opinions of the delegates of the active clubs in the U. S. G. A. on the amateur question.

As to the clamor of discrimination against particular players and particular clubs, it is solely a matter of allegation by the Woodland Golf Club, without any concrete evidence brought forward to bolster it up. It is also claimed that the Woodland Golf Club was never informed as to the reasons that led to the disqualification of Ouimet and Sullivan as amateur golfers. This seems as if the plaintiff were bent on making a reductio ad absurdum of its own case, for it may be remembered that the interesting tale of Ouimet and his venture into the sporting goods business with Jack Sullivan as his partner had not only been spread broadcast over the land but trumpeted up and down the highways and used as a topic whenever conversation lagged at the nineteenth hole.

The Woodland Golf Club has been waging war on the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A., but in doing so it has not touched upon the real question in this discussion over amateurism. It went off at a tangent at the start, and has never turned in the right direction since. The question as to whether Ouimet is really an amateur or truly a professional will not be settled by such tactics as are at present used in his defense. It is impossible to know Francis Ouimet and not to like him, and this entirely extraneous fact is being dragged into the case in the campaign of sympathy waged by the Woodland Club, although it is beside the point at issue and will never help the solution of the larger problem.

The question then is resolved to this simple proposition: was the amateur rule as adopted at the Chicago meeting last year, and under which Ouimet was automatically debarred, a true expression of the opinions of the clubs that are members of the United States Golf Association on the amateur problem? If the coming meeting decides that it was not the opinion of the clubs, then let it be revoked and let Ouimet be reinstated with the other golfers who came under the ban.

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The Enslavement of Darcy.

The squat Hercules from the antipodes, Les Darcy, has disposed of his services for fifteen weeks, and so high is the market for both skilled and unskilled labor hereabouts that current reports, denied and reasserted, have it he is to receive therefor $5,000 a week, for which sum a half hundred philosophers, linguists, and literati could have been employed. They would not, however, have served quite as well for the purpose which Darcy's employer has in mind as will the block of riven Australian steel.

One unfortunate feature develops anent the gentlemen's agreement to which the knightly Darcy has subscribed. That is a slight divergence of opinion between the purse-proud patrician of the first part and the downtrodden hireling of the second part regarding the exact range of duties devolving upon the latter under the terms of the protocol. It is the contention of Darcy that Señor Bernstein may dispose only of his Thespian talents for the pittance involved—that he is prepared to caper, pose, and even trill on the limelit boards for the delight of students of the drama, but that further than this, he simply cannot go for such a beggarly sum. On the other hand, the impresario insists that he is at liberty to call upon Darcy at any time within the fifteen weeks to encounter in the ring any adversary chosen, save Carpentier, and endeavor to lull him to slumber by means of the assorted jabs, hooks, and wallops which Darcy is understood to carry about his person.

Before the controversy is settled loud splutterings will arise—and something like 40,000,000 cubic yards of utterly useless words will be poured into the blasé and bedraggled public ear before Darcy faces anybody at all in the ring on this continent. These outbursts will be borne patiently, even happily, with the consoling thought uppermost that, at any rate, Darcy is here safely, that he has been considerate enough of American feelings to run no risk of getting those massive shoulders and arms or those ponderous catapults which his clustered fingers form, marred by contact with iron and steel, or with anything rougher than the human epidermis. Such anxiety as would have been entailed here by the subjecting of his robust person to possibility of damage or deterioration in vulgar clashes of arms has been spared us—and now that the kindly seas have cast him intact upon these shores, we can breathe with entire freedom again.

ICE BOATS FURNISH BATCH OF THRILLS

Minor Accidents Mar Two Fast Races on North Shrewsbury River at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Only a few seconds separated four ice yachts of the Independent Ice Yacht Club in the first race today of a double attraction which was the feature of a big day of ice sports on the North Shrewsbury River. A large gallery of New York and Newark spectators, some on skates and others in the clubhouse, watched the white-winged yachts fly around the course in thrilling races for special prizes and points on the championship club pennant.

Chester Minton's Reindeer, sailed by the owner, won the first eight-mile race and S. Vincent Willis's Fidget captured the second event in fast time. The four racers were sent away in the first race at 2:45:50 in a brisk north wind, the yachts following a triangular course that took them from a stake in front of the clubhouse across the river to Paterson's Cove, up the river to a stake off the steamboat dock, and back. The boats sailed five times around the course, Reindeer covering the eight miles in 19:55.

The O U, sailed by the owner, Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, with Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark tending sheet, finished second, but was disqualified for striking the home stake pennant. The Fidget obtained second place, beating out by three seconds Banshee, owned by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark and Commodore Ralph B. Sickels, and sailed by the latter.

The victory of Reindeer was notable by the fact that she sailed the entire race with two strands of her lanyards broken. In the second event, after Reindeer had led for three rounds, Fidget, with favorable winds and clever handling, jumped into the lead and won the race, sailing the eight miles in 18:34. O U also passed Reindeer, finishing second. Reindeer was third, and Banshee fourth.

Just after Banshee finished Clarence E. Fisher was thrown from his yacht. Mr. Fisher slid on the ice for several yards, but kept hold of the sheet rope and escaped injury. Banshee also hit a boy skater, who was dragged a long distance, hanging to the runner plank and escaping without a scratch. In an effort to escape running down John Horton, a boy who was coasting on the ice, Dart, sailed by William Pintarne, struck the boy, who sustained a fractured rib. The iceboat also knocked a frankfurter stand upside down, together with George Williams, the dispenser, and a supply of "hot dogs," mustard, biscuits, and coffee.

A series of races will be sailed tomorrow by Independent Club ice yachts for a cup offered by H. C. Page of Newark. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

8 Miles—Start 2:45:50.

	Finish Times.	Elapsed Time.
Reindeer	3:05:45	19:55
Fidget	3:06:04	20:14
Banshee	3:06:07	20:17
O U	Disq.	

SECOND RACE.

8 Miles—Start 3:42.

Fidget	4:00:24	18:34
O U	4:00:57	18:57
Reindeer	4:01:25	19:25
Banshee	4:04:25	22:25

LEWIS IS HIGH GUNNER.

Wins Scratch Prize at Manhasset Traps—Alker Takes Shoot-Off.

Tracy H. Lewis won the high scratch prize at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington yesterday when he broke 89 out of his four strings of 25 each. Waldo Grose annexed the handicap prize, his actual breakage of 86 giving him a total of 98. J. W. Alker won a leg on the monthly cup after a shoot-off with George C. Meyer and E. A. Sierck. The leg on the yearly cup was won by Waldo Grose, who was forced to a shoot-off with Daniel E. Smith.

The summaries:

	Monthly. Cup.	Yearly. Cup.	Handicap 100 Clay Birds.
Tracy H. Lewis	120	123	4—93
Waldo Grose	323	325	12—98
J. W. Alker	525	524	20—95
D. E. Smith	122	125	4—92
W. S. Silkworth	122	121	4—92
J. D. Bowers	420	424	16—90
M. McVoy, Jr.	23	23	4—92
George C. Meyer	525	521	20—87
E. A. Sierck	325	323	12—89
E. P. Alker	519	521	20—83
B. G. Loomis	321	320	12—82

SPOTTS'S SHOOTING WINS THREE PRIZES

Champion Gains Two N. Y. A. C. Cups and Makes High Scratch Score at Travers Island.

Excellent scores were made in the final shoot of the year at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Champion R. L. Spotts did the best work, taking the high scratch prize with a 96 out of a possible 100 targets. He also won the Travers Island Cup with a straight score of 25. Another straight score gave him his second leg on the Tournament Cup, enough to win the prize.

F. J. Ham, Jr., scored his second leg on the Haslin Cup. It won him the trophy. The Accumulation Cup went to D. S. McMahon, who had another straight of 25 targets. The high handicap prize was won by F. J. Ham, Jr. He was the only gunner to have a high total of 100 targets. E. H. Morse took a special fifty-bird shoot.

There will be a big shoot at Travers Island today. The scores made yesterday are as follows:

	Tr.I. Cup. H.T.	Has. Cup. H.T.	T'nt Cup. H.T.	Ac'n Cup. H.T.	Score and H'p Cups.
M. Murphy	4 25	4 21	3 25	3 25	84—15— 99
C. A. Brown	4 18	4 20	4 20	4 17	57—16— 73
R.K.Spotts,Jr.	4 25	4 23	4 24	4 25	84—15— 99
F. J. Ham Jr.	3 25	3 25	1 22	1 24	90—12—100
R. L. Spotts	0 25	0 24	0 25	0 23	96— 3— 99
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 24	3 21	3 25	86—10— 96
G. J. Corbett	1 22	0 23	1 25	1 23	90— 5— 95
D.S.McMahon	1 23	1 24	1 22	0 25	91— 5— 96
Z. Rogers	6 25	5 20	6 18	6 20	59—25— 84
W.R.Deleh'y	5 23	5 24	4 23	4 23	75—20— 95
E. H. Morse	4 23	4 25	4 25	4 24	81—16— 97
G.W.Derrick	4 23	3 24	3 25	3 23	82—15— 97
W. B. Ogden	1 23	0 20	0 16	2 18	74—10— 84

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by R. L. Spotts with straight score.

Haslin Trophy—Won by F. J. Ham, Jr., with two legs.

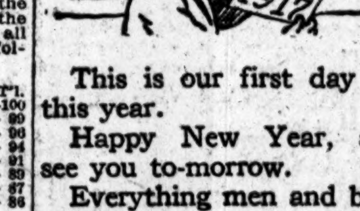
Tournament Cup—Won by R. L. Spotts with two legs.

Accumulation Cup—Won by D. S. McMahon with straight score.

High Scratch Prize—R. L. Spotts.

High Handicap Prize—F. J. Ham, Jr.

Special Shoot—E. H. Morse.



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In extending my best wishes for a successful and prosperous New Year, I am prepared to support my sentiments with my ample resources.

During the year just passed my service was utilized by hundreds of firms, and it is neither bombast nor exaggeration to state that all of them profited by it.

1917 may bring you business problems the only solution of which is ready cash! Manifestly it will be to your advantage to use mine, because my terms are reasonable—there is no "red tape" and strictest confidence is observed.

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DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, mittens, underwear; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Bornstein & Zimmerman; S. Bernstein, manufacturers cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—B. Switzer Clothing Co.; L. Jacobs, shoes; Normandie.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, rugs, draperies; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. L. Bailey & Co.; E. H. Bailey, manufacturers cloaks, suits; Marlborough.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Betteridge, jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, books, stationery; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss D. M. Tedrone, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. E. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 cases of sardines.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There was not a million-share session on any of the five business days last week. The market had sounded the depths of speculative activity in the preceding week and exhausted, for the time being, nearly all of the possibilities that could be got out of the war and peace news.

Had the peace cloud, for so traders visualized it, been dissipated by an unconditional rejection on the part of the Allies of Germany's peace tenders, it is conceivable that traders might have been in a mood to end the year with a return to speculation in the industrials with more of the old fervor, but the situation throughout the week remained confused concerning the outcome of the peace proposal. It was not until after the market had closed for the week that the Allies' rejection of the German suggestion was made known.

It is true that assurances that the end of the war had not been moved forward much by the overture made by von Bethmann Hollweg were forthcoming from sources best informed on the situation at London, but the market discounted them. The thought that from now on both sides will be groping toward a common point at which they can make terms is uppermost in Wall Street's mind, and it is not likely to be easily dislodged.

Last week's quieter sessions reflected the attempt to weigh the changes that will be made in the position of this country by the ending of the conflict. The opening saw a partial recovery and there was another rise in the last hour or two preceding the holidays, but both rallies resulted principally from purchases by professional traders covering short sales.

The developments last week were inconclusive, and traders were not able to form an estimate on which they felt it safe to assume a position for any length of time. If the unpleasant possibility of fresh trouble with Germany over her methods of submarine warfare were put definitely out of mind by new assurances from Berlin that the pledges given the State Department by Germany will not be violated, Wall Street would probably try to discount the return of peace. In many quarters it is held that trade need not fear this eventuality. There will be gains, as well as losses, through a return of international trade to its normal channels.

Whether it is to be war or peace, it was made probable last week that the day of big Government orders for munitions and kindred products has passed for this country unless more liberal arrangements can be made to finance the needs of the Allies. Raw materials must continue to come largely from the United States, but manufactured articles Great Britain is evidently determined to get, just as far as possible, from within her own realm. The estimate made last week that orders totaling between three and four hundred millions of dollars had been diverted to Canada as a result of the failure of the plan to sell French and British Treasury bills in this market may not have been well founded, but it is a fact that very considerable contracts which might have come here as renewals have been given to Canadian manufacturers.

Even without new purchases the weekly obligations of the Allies here, incurred through the buying of supplies that cannot be obtained anywhere else, or representing other goods previously ordered, are so large that gold must be sent in enormous amounts to provide for them. The flood reached new proportions at the end of last week, when $45,000,000 arrived in two days, and further shipments are on the way. At the same time no tangible results have come to light as a result of the preliminary discussions over further British financing. It is felt in some banking quarters that the action of the Federal Reserve Board in halting the sale of the Treasury bills has had a wider effect than was ever intended and has been misunderstood by investors so generally that an offering of foreign bonds, against which the board has raised no objection, would none the less incur criticism among investors. This attitude ignores facts which a careful reading of the Reserve Board's statement would make plain, for it pointed out specifically ways in which foreign financing here could be done advantageously.

The Allies would like to borrow here again and a loan will undoubtedly be brought out at the earliest favorable moment, but when it will be is still unsettled. With the amount of collateral stored up, much of it in this country now, the British could arrange another secured loan on short notice, but the feeling seems still to persist abroad that Americans should buy long-term bonds unsecured by collateral. Such a loan, if successfully brought out here, might lead to extension of foreign Government purchases here.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Holiday Influences Tend to Restrict Dealings—Money Easy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Holiday influences, together with transport and mail delays caused by a heavy fog, brought business in stocks to a very low ebb last week. The markets presented no striking feature, and neither continued peace developments nor military events in the Balkans exercised any influence. No early peace is expected in view of the emphatic declarations of all the Allies.

Investment stocks were dull, including the 4½ per cent. war loan, which remained inactive in spite of discussion of the prospects of a new issue. It is believed probable that the loan will take a dual form, part subject to and part free from the income tax. It is expected also that a sinking fund will be provided, to become operative at an early date, in order to insure stability of the market price.

The week was an active one in the money market, in connection with seasonal balancing, but conditions were easy, largely owing to heavy maturities of Treasury bills which were not renewed. Funds are being held for cash display in the annual balance sheets. Year-end payments today left the market unruffled, with credits offering freely at the close, but it is expected that the surplus will be absorbed shortly by fresh purchases of Government securities.

The discount market showed no revival, and business is still chiefly restricted to transactions in short Treasury bills.

FIRM TONE ON THE BOURSE.

Purchases of Rentes a Feature of the Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Bourse closed firmer in tone after an inactive week. The only features were the strength of the Russian and Spanish groups, the substantial buying of rentes, and the partial recovery of French metal values and most war stocks. The nervousness noticeable in the previous week was not in evidence. There were fairly heavy purchases of 3 per cent. rentes by insurance companies and other investors who were tempted by the low prices, the yield being 5 per cent. This, coupled with good prospects for higher values, enabled the stock to recover the best part of the coupon detached last week. The closing prices of rentes was 61 and the war loan ended the week at 88.25. There was an ample supply of money at 3½ per cent. to meet the year-end demand.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows that 500,000,000 francs of pre-moratorium acceptances were retired during the year. The Senate yesterday confirmed the recent vote of credit by the Chamber, covering requirements to the end of March, and also the increase in the income tax. The maximum income tax rate is now 10 per cent., plus a supertax on the unmobilized population.

Gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France now totals 3,382,826,828 francs, in addition to which the Bank holds abroad 1,693,087,732 francs. Advances to the Government on war finance account show an increase of 100,000,000 francs, and advances to the smaller allies an increase of 70,000,000 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

—On Call.—

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	3½	2¼	3	3½
Dec. 27	3	2½	3	3
Dec. 28	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
Dec. 29	3¼	2¼	2¼	3
Dec. 30	Holiday			
Week's range—				
High			3½	3½
Low			2¼	3
Same week in 1915—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range—				
High			15	8½
Low			1¼	1¾
Year 1915—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1¼	1¾

—On Time.—

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 25	Holiday.		
Dec. 26	4¼@4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Dec. 27	4 @4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Dec. 28	3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Dec. 29	3¾@4	3¾@4	3¾@4
Dec. 30	Holiday.		
Week's range—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	3¾	3½	3½
Same week in 1915—			
High	3	3	3
Low	2¼	2½	2⅝
Year's range—			
High	4⅝	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Year 1915—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2¾	2¾

EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Dec. 26	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 27	Par	†5c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 28	Par	†5c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 29	Par	†5c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 30	Par	†5c	†10c@par	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Dec. 26	4⅝	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 27	4⅝	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 28	4⅝	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 29	4⅝	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 30	4⅝	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Dec. 25	Holiday.		
Dec. 26	Holiday.		
Dec. 27	55⅛	96⅝	60f 55c
Dec. 28	55⅛	96⅛	60f 55c
Dec. 29	55	96	60f 90c
Dec. 30	55	96	60f 90c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 25	Holiday.	
Dec. 26	Holiday.	
Dec. 27	36⅛d	75⅝c
Dec. 28	36½d	75⅞c
Dec. 29	36½d	75⅞c
Dec. 30	36½d	75⅞c

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 29

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Ajax Rubber..	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Allis-Chalm...	29½	29½	27½	27½
340	Am. Beet S..	90½	91½	87⅝	88⅜
510	American Can	47	48⅝	45⅝	46⅞
500	Am. Car & F.	65½	67⅝	63½	64½
40	Am. Cot. Oil..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
200	Am. H. & L..	12½	13½	12	12½
10	Am.H. & L.pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½
680	Am. Ice Sec..	30⅞	32⅝	29⅝	31
170	Am. Linseed..	18⅞	20	18⅝	18⅞
2,490	Am. Locom..	75⅝	80½	75⅝	77½
1,710	Am. S. & R..	104½	106	102½	103⅝
120	Am. Sug. Ref.	109	109	108⅛	108⅛
60	Am. Woolen..	43⅝	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛
250	Am. Zinc.....	37½	39½	35⅝	35⅝
18,980	Anaconda	82⅞	84⅞	80½	81⅞
30	A., T. & S. F.	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝
1,240	Baldwin Loc..	59⅝	62	55⅝	57½
75	Balt. & Ohio..	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝
170	Butte & Sup..	47⅝	48¼	45⅝	46
810	California Pet.	25½	26⅞	23⅝	26
100	Cal. Pet. pf....	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
70	Can. Pacific..	167½	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛
2,670	Cent. Leather.	87½	89½	81	84⅛
90	Ches. & Ohio.	65½	65⅝	64⅝	65
90	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
160	C., M. & St.P.	91⅞	91⅞	90⅝	91½
270	C., R. I. & P.	34½	35½	33⅛	33⅞
860	Chile Copper..	25½	26	23⅝	24⅞
500	Chino Copper.	54⅝	55⅝	51½	51½
460	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅞	46½	44	45
190	Col. G. & El..	41½	42⅝	40⅛	40⅛
10	Con. Gas	131½	131½	131½	131½
1,180	Corn P. Ref..	24⅝	24⅝	21⅝	22⅝
11,570	Crucible Steel.	58⅝	65½	58⅝	61½
840	Cuba Cane S.	50⅞	52½	46⅝	47⅞
190	Dist. Securit's.	30½	31½	27⅝	27⅝
1,450	Erie	35⅝	35⅝	33⅝	34
20	Erie 1st pf...	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
750	Goodrich	60	60⅝	58⅝	59⅝
100	Gt. North. pf.	117½	118	117½	118
220	Gt. North Ore	36	36½	34⅝	34⅝
20	Greene Cana..	44½	44½	44½	44½
370	Inspiration C.	57	59	55⅝	55⅝
50	Interboro Cn..	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
1,230	In. Mer. Mar.	25⅝	26	22⅝	25⅝
6,450	In. Mer. M.pf.	91⅞	91½	83	87
190	Inter. Nickel.	44	44	41½	41⅝
1,110	Int. Paper...	45⅛	51⅝	44	46
80	Kan. City So.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1,450	Kennecott ...	45⅝	46⅛	43⅝	45
780	Lack. Steel...	83	87⅝	81⅝	82⅝
40	Lehigh Valley	80	80	79⅝	79⅝
360	Maxwell Mot.	54½	54½	45⅝	47½
10	Max. M. 2d pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
4,550	Mexican Pet.	96⅛	99⅝	90⅝	94⅝
380	Miami Cop....	38⅛	39⅛	37⅝	38⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30	Mo. Pac. cfs.	17½	17½	15½	15½
60	Mo. Pac. w. i.	33	33	33	33
397	Nat. E. & S..	28⅝	28⅝	26½	26½
190	Nevada Cons.	23⅝	25	23⅝	23⅝
280	N. Y. Cent..	104⅛	104½	103⅝	103⅝
210	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53⅝	54	50⅛	50⅛
90	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
20	Nor. & Wes..	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛
70	Pacific Mail..	20	20⅝	19	19
230	Pitt. C. cfs..	41⅝	41⅝	38	38⅝
140	Pr. Steel Car.	76⅝	77⅝	74	74
50	Quicksilver ..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
70	Ry. Steel Sp..	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
380	Ray. Con. C..	26⅝	27	25⅝	25⅝
4,870	Reading	104	104⅝	101½	102
1,600	Rep. Ir. & St.	77⅝	79½	75½	77
50	Shat.-Ariz...	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
30	Southern Pac.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
2,820	Southern Ry..	33⅝	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝
8,670	Studebaker Co.	111⅝	112⅝	100⅝	103⅞
40	Tennessee Cop.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
30	Texas Co.	232	232⅝	232	232⅝
20	Tobacco Prod.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
40	Un. Bag & P.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2,250	Union Pacific.	147⅛	149	145⅝	147⅛
10	United Fruit.	150	150	150	150
20	U. S. C. I. P. & Foundry..	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
3,190	U. S. I. Alc..	110⅝	115½	107⅞	110⅞
800	U. S. Rubber.	61⅝	64⅝	61⅝	61½
209,040	U. S. Steel..	107⅛	109⅝	103⅝	106
2,450	Utah Copper.	100⅛	105⅝	98⅛	101
80	Va.-Car. Ch..	43	43	43	43
60	Wabash	15½	15½	15½	15½
60	Wabash pf. A	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
50	Wabash pf. B	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
60	Western Md...	29	29	29	29
350	West. E. & M.	56	56⅝	54	55
1,500	Willys-Over...	37⅛	37⅞	34½	35

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 30, 1916.

	Last. Week.		Year. to Date.	
Total sales	$14,195,000		$1,161,625,250	
Same period last year	27,322,000		956,077,700	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.70	88.61	89.18	86.19
Same period a year ago	86.67	86.38	87.62	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	85	84¾	84¾	8
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87¾	87⅞	87⅞	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103¼	102½	102½	28
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103½	103	103½	14
Am. Cotton. Oil 5s	97¼	97	97	29
Am. Ice Securities	98¼	97	98¼	61
Am. Smelt. Sec.	106⅜	105¼	105¼	843
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¼	91	91¼	59
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104¼	103¼	103¾	7
Am. Tobacco 6s	117½	117½	117½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	86½	86⅜	86½	38
Armour & Co. 6s	94	93¾	94	17
A., T. & S. F. gen. 5s	95	94⅝	95	116½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, reg.	94½	94½	94½	5
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84	84	84	½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	86	85	86	4½
A., T. & S. F. Ry. Mt. 4s	85½	85½	85½	5
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s	91⅞	90½	91⅞	13
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	102¾	102	102¾	30
Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	94⅝	93¾	94⅝	78
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	94	94	94	19
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	87	87	23
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	94	93⅝	94	59
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92¼	91⅝	92	210½
Balt. & Ohio con. 4½s	95½	95	95¼	67½
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	51
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87½	87	87½	5
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	23
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102	101⅞	102	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103¼	103	103¼	17
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
Braden Copper 6s	98	98	98	17
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100½	100¼	100½	51
Brook. R. T. gold 5s	101	101	101	3
Brook. U. El. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	100½	100⅛	100⅛	2
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92	92	8
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	19
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99½	99⅝	99½	12
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	92	92	92	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	3
Central Leather 5s	102⅛	101½	102⅛	21
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	118	118	4
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	91½	91⅛	91½	36
C. Pac. T. S. L. 4s	83	83	83	3
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106	106	106	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	94⅝	93¾	93⅞	538
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85¼	85	85	20
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜	29
Chicago & Alton 3s	60	60	60	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	53	53	53	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¼	93¾	94¼	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98	98⅛	96
C., B. Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	17
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅜	23
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	86⅜	86½	86⅜	6
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, U. S. mtg. & tr. ctfs.	90	90	90	6
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Chicago Gt. West. 4s	73	73	73	9
Chi., L. S. & E. 4½s	97⅝	96	97⅝	15
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	94	93½	94	12
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95⅜	95⅜	17
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅛	92½	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106	105⅝	106	51
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	114
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101	100	101	149
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	106	105⅝	106	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84¼	83⅛	84¼	11
Chicago Rys. 5s	96	96	96	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	75½	74	74	40
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rects., stamped	75	74	74½	46
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P	98¼	98¼	98¼	33
C., R. I. P. ref. 4s	76	74⅞	76	44
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118¼	118	118	4
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100¼	100	100⅛	143
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	76	76	76	5
Chile Copper 7s	133	124½	128	711
Cincin. Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	82	82	82	1
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	4
Col. Industrial 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	4
Col. Midland 4s	17½	17½	17½	20
Col. & So. 1st 4s	94	94	94	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85	84⅝	85	7
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87	87	87	1
Con. Gas, Balt. Co. 5s	106	106	106	5
Con. Gas conv. 6s	123	123	123	11
Corn. Pr. Ref. 5s, '34	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	9
DEL. & HUD. conv. 5s	104½	104	104⅝	8
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99	99	99	3
Del. & H. ref. 4s, r.	98½	98½	98⅛	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	90	90	90	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	81	80⅝	80⅝	8
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	67½	66	66	60
Det. City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. United 4½s	84½	84	84⅝	63
Dist. Securities 5s	69	69	69	2
E. T. VA. & GA. d. 5s	105½	105⅛	105⅛	5
E. T., Va. & Ga. c. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Erie consol 7s	108	108	108	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	68⅛	68	68½	37
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	84	84	84	27½
Erie consol. 4s	85½	85½	85½	6
Erie con. 4s, reg.	84	84	84	1
Erie gen. 4s	73	72½	72½	54
FLA. E. C. 4½s	94⅝	94	94⅝	26
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106	106	106	9
Gen. Elec. 3½s	79½	79⅛	79⅛	1
Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	102	101⅝	102	3
Granby conv. 6s, Ser. A	107½	106	106	8
G. C. cv. 6s, Ser. A, sta.	105	105	105	2
Great Falls P. 5s	101½	101¼	101⅝	12
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	6
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	94	94	94	3
H. & Tex. Cent. gen. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103	103	103	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	69¼	69	69	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25⅝	25½	25½	9
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	92½	91⅝	92½	104
Ill. Central 4s, '53	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	65
Ill. Cent., Cairo Bdg. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s	79½	79	79	3
Illinois Steel 4½s	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	10
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅛	102½	102⅞	39
Interboro R. T. 5s	98½	98¼	98⅝	187
Int.-Met. 4½s	72¼	71⅞	72	51
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	94½	94	94½	65
Int. Paper 6s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	11
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57	57	57	1
KANAW. & M. 2d 5s	97	96½	97	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	77	77	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111	111	111	3
Kansas City So. 3s	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	5
Kansas City So. 5s	90½	90¼	90½	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87⅞	88	41
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	59½	59½	59½	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	105	104⅝	104⅝	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P., P. M. 6s	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	5
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101½	101	101¼	37
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	98¼	97	98	101
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	6
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	98⅜	99	20
Lake Shore 3½s	87½	85⅝	87½	26
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	95⅜	95½	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	27
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	101	100⅝	100⅝	9
Lex. & East. 5s	102	102	102	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	129	127⅝	129	4
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	101½	102½	75
Long Island unif. 4s	85	84⅝	85	3
L. I. Ferry 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
Lorillard 5s	102	102	102	1
Lou. Gas & El. ref. 6s	101	101	101	1
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	97	96½	97	22
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	113½	113	113	4
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	62½	62½	62½	1
L. & N. So. Ry. jt. 4s	81½	81½	81½	5
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	89	89	89	15
MAN. CON. 4s	92½	92	92½	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax. ex.	93½	93½	93½	22
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. C.	108	107	107	25
Mich. Central 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	100½	101	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
M., St. F. & S. S. M. con. 4s	95	94⅝	95	28
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	78½	78½	78½	11
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	76½	76	76⅝	8
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	55	54½	55	22
M., K. & T. 2d 4s t.r.	53	53	53	5
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, t.r.	40	40	40	1
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	45½	45	45	3
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, col. t. r., tr., stamped	107	107	107	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	106½	106½	106½	50
Mo. Pac. 4s, t.r., sta.	61⅝	60½	61⅝	19
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926, w. i.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	11
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	98½	98½	98½	10
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	67⅝	61	61	14
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	61	61	61	3
M. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	67⅜	67¼	67⅛	119
Mob. & O. new 6s	114½	114½	114½	2
Mob. & Ohio, St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	89	89	89	1
Mont. Power 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	34
Montreal T. 1st 5s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	27
Morris & Essex 3½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
NASH., CHATT. & St. L. con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	2
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	31
Nat. Tube 5s	101	101	101	9
New Or. Term. 4s	72	72	72	1
N. Y., T. & M. 6s	99	99	99	2
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	105	105	105	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112½	111½	111½	150
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	111	111	111	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92⅜	92	92½	51
N. Y. C. db. 4s, '34, reg.	92	92	92	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	85⅜	84½	85⅝	19
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, reg	84¼	84	84¼	2
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	96⅞	96⅛	96⅝	134
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	78⅜	77⅝	78⅛	4
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	78½	78½	78½	8
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	99	98⅝	99	54
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	5
N. Y. & E. 3d ext. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Mun. Ry. 5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104¾	104½	104⅝	12
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85	84⅝	85	21
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	73	72½	72⅝	14
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	48½	48	48½	49
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	88	87	88	30
N. Y. Telepone 4½s	99¼	99	99¼	98½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74	74	7
Norf. & W. con. 4s	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	41
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	134	134	134	1
N. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	134	134	134	1
Norf. & W. divl. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¼	6
N. & W., Poc. C. & C. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	9
Northern Pacific 4s	94⅞	94⅛	94⅝	201
Northern Pacific 3s	67	66⅝	67	57
ONTARIO PR. s. f. 5s	94	94	94	2
O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	93	92⅞	93	12
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	93½	93⅜	93⅜	35
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	107½	107	107	4
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	37
Pac. Const. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
Pacific Gas & El. 5s	93	92⅝	93	33
Pacific T. & T 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	9
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Penn. g. 4½s, tem. ctfs.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	60
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	101⅞	102⅜	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Penn. consol. 4½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	35
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	11
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	78	78	78	10
Peoria & East inc. 4s	36	36	36	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	93	93	93	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	102½	102½	102½	1
Portland Gen. El. 5s	101	101	101	1
Poca., C. C. s. f. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	7
Public Service 5s	92⅝	92	92⅝	13
RY. STEEL SPRING, Int.-O. 5s	98½	98½	98½	2
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95½	95½	23
Rdg., J. C. col. 4s	96½	95⅝	96½	3
Rens. & Sar. 1st 7s	112½	112½	112½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	20
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	79	77⅝	79	7
Rock I., A. & L. 4½s	72⅝	72	72⅝	5
ST. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	101½	102	7
St. L., I. M. & S. un. 4s	84¾	84	84	11
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	80½	80	80½	10
St. L., R., M. & P. 5s	85½	85½	85½	5
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Series A	70¼	69¼	69¼	250
St. L. & S. F. p. l. 5s, Ser. B, when issued	86	85½	85½	258
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	78	76⅝	76⅝	150
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	56⅝	54½	54½	95¼
St. L. So.-W. 1st 4s	78¼	78	78¾	15
St. L. So.-W. con. 4s	68	68	68	1
St. L. So.-W. 1st t. 5s	67	67	67	11
St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s	72½	72¼	72½	5
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	104	104	104	4
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98½	98	98	10
S. F. P. & P. 1st 5s	106⅜	106	106¼	34
Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	71½	69½	71½	55
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	82½	81⅝	82½	9
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	66⅜	66½	66⅜	22
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	93	93	93	8
Sil. Spg. O. & G. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
So. Bell. Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	31
So. Pac. conv. 4s	87	86⅞	87	31
So. Pac. conv. 5s	103⅞	103	103	36¼
So. Pac. col. 4s	86	86	86	3
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	86	85⅞	86	11
So. Pac. ref. 4s	93½	92⅞	93⅛	37
So. Ry. 1st 5s	102	101½	101⅞	42
So. Ry. gen. 4s	75¼	74⅝	75	77
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	82	82	82	2
Std. Gas. & El. cv. 6s	102	102	102	2
TENN. COP. cv. 6s. f. p.	92	90	90	3
T. OF ST. L. con 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	87	85	87	9
Tex. & Ok. 1st 5s	50	50	50	12
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	105½	105½	60
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	11
Third Av. ref. 4s	81½	81	81	2½
Third Av. 1st 5s	107	107	107	3
Third Av. adj. 5s	75¼	75	75	32
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	60	60	60	2
U. E. L. & P. 5s, 1932	101½	101½	101½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	85
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg	98⅜	97⅞	98⅜	12
Union Pacific ref 4s	92	91½	91⅞	63
Union Pacific cv. 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅞	54
United Fuel Gas 6s	101	100	101	37
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	38	37	37	43
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	66¼	64	64	25
U. S. Rubber 6s	103	102½	102⅞	47
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	107	107	107	5
U. S. Steel 5s	106	105½	105⅝	207
Utah Pow. & Lt. 5s	96	95⅞	96	10
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	99¼	98⅞	99	20
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98½	98½	9
Va. Mid. Ser. F 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Va. & South. 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	17
WABASH 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	3
Wabash 2d 5s	100	99½	99⅞	11
Wab.-Pitts. T. 1st 4s	1	1	1	15
Wab., Pitts. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcs.	2	1⅝	1⅝	36
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. full paid	35½	34	34	105
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col Tr. rcs. for Cen. Tr. f. p.	35	35	35	55
West. Electric 4s	102¼	101⅞	102¼	9
Western Maryland 4s	78	72⅝	72⅝	15
Westing. E. & M. 5% notes	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	10
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	97	96	97	26
West Shore 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
W. & L. E. 1st 5s	100½	100⅜	100½	6
W. & L. E. con. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
Wis. Central 4s	86⅝	86½	86⅝	2
Wis. Cent., S. & D. 4s	88	87½	88	7
Total sales				$9,860,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	101	101	101	2
Am. For. Sec. 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	47½
Anglo-French 5s	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	1427
Argentine 5s	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	2
City of Paris 6s	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛	161
Chinese Ry. 5s	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛	9
Dom. of C. 5s, 1921	100	99⅞	99⅞	63
Dom. of C. 5s, 1926	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	38
Dom. of C. 5s, 1931	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	83
Japanese 4½s	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	110
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., Ger. stamped	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝	80
Japanese 4s	72	72	72	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2
Rep. of C. 5s, 1914	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5s	98⅛	98	98¼	363
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5½s, 1919	98⅝	98⅛	98¼	665
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5½s, 1921	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	878
Total sales				$4,251,500

New York City Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
4s, 1959	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	20
4½s, 1960	103⅝	103	103⅛	17
4½s, 1966	105	104⅝	105	2
4½s, 1964	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	11
4½s, Nov., 1957	109	109	109	3
4½s, May, 1957	109	109	109	8
Total sales				$59,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	105	105	105	2
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	54½	54	54	22
Total sales				$24,000
Grand total				$14,195,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Dec. 26	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Dec. 27	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Dec. 28	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Dec. 29	4.75 7-16	4.75½	4.75 7-16	4.76½	4.76 7-16	4.76½
Dec. 30	Holiday.					

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75 7-16	$4.76 7-16
Low	4.75 7-16	4.76 7-16
Same week in 1915—		
High	4.74½	4.74⅝
Low	4.72⅝	4.73⅝
Year's range—		
High	4.78	4.78½
Low	4.73 7-16	4.74½
Year 1915—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅝
Low	4.50	4.51

PARIS.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High	Low.	Last.
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Dec. 26	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Dec. 27	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Dec. 28	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84½	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83½
Dec. 29	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83½
Dec. 30	Holiday.					

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
Same week in 1915—		
High	5.84½	5.83⅝
Low	5.86	5.85

BERLIN.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 25	Holiday.		
Dec. 26	72.75	72.50	72.50
Dec. 27	72.87½	72.50	72.87½
Dec. 28	73.00	72.87½	73.00
Dec. 29	73.62½	73.37½	73.62½
Dec. 30	Holiday.		

	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 25	Holiday.		
Dec. 26	73.00	72.62½	72.62½
Dec. 27	73.00	72.62½	73.00
Dec. 28	73.12½	73.00	73.12½
Dec. 29	73.75	73.50	73.75
Dec. 30	Holiday.		

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	73.62½	73.75
Low	72.50	72.62½
Same week in 1915—		
High	76.68¾	76.81¼
Low	75.56¼	76.12½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Dec. 26	5.04	5.03	40.75	40.81¼	6.91½	6.90⅝
Dec. 27	5.05½	5.04½	40.75	40.81¼	6.89⅝	6.89
Dec. 28	5.05	5.04	40.75	40.81¼	6.86½	6.85⅝
Dec. 29	5.06	5.05	40.81¼	40.87½	6.87⅝	6.86⅝
Dec. 30	Holiday					

	Austria. Dem.	Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Cab's.	Russia. Cables.
Dec. 25	Holiday				
Dec. 26	11.90	12.00	19.50	19.55	30.30
Dec. 27	11.90	12.00	19.70	19.75	30.40
Dec. 28	11.84	11.86	19.70	19.75	30.40
Dec. 29	11.84	11.86	19.70	19.75	30.40
Dec. 30	Holiday				

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1915
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1916
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 30, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,246,373	232,842,807
Same period a year ago	3,227,018	173,378,655

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.45	87.06	101.51	80.91
Same period a year ago	91.90	90.05	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
69¼	Nov. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	60	59	59	−3½	200
98½	Nov. 16	92½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	..	..	98	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	140	136	136	+1	200
21¾	Dec. 5	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	19⅝	18¾	18¾	−⅝	500
43	Apr. 28	30⅝	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	38¼	38	38	+1⅛	600
89½	Dec. 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	76½	72¾	72¾	..	2,500
26½	Jan. 7	10¼	Dec. 21	Alaska G. M. ($10)	11½	10⅝	11	−1	4,900
10¼	Jan. 7	6⅜	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	7¾	7	7	−⅝	1,600
*250	Nov. 22	*250	Nov. 22	Albany & Sus.	..	..	*250	..	....
38	Nov. 25	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29½	26	27	+½	10,200
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	89	84½	84¾	+6¾	5,500
102	Nov. 25	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	92¼	88⅛	89	−1	2,300
103¼	Dec. 1	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102⅝	102	102	..	400
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note ($50)	41½	41½	41½	−1	100
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	..	..	51¾	..	....
108¼	Nov. 22	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	92	88	89	−1	11,300
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	107	..	....
209	Nov. 25	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	190	188¾	188¾	+3¾	200
68½	Sep. 29	44	Dec. 21	Am. Can	49	45¾	46½	−⅜	14,300
115⅝	Sep. 30	107⅞	Dec. 22	Am. Can pf.	108¼	108	108½	+½	400
78½	Dec. 4	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	67⅜	63½	64½	−¼	8,900
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	116¼	..	....
36⅛	Dec. 27	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	36½	36	36⅜	+⅝	800
58⅝	Oct. 23	48⅛	Dec. 21	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49	49	−½	300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100½	100½	100½	−1	100
140¼	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	131¾	131¾	131¾	+1¾	100
20½	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	12	12	−⅞	1,725
84¼	Dec. 4	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	66	61⅝	62¾	+2¼	5,300
32⅞	Dec. 27	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	32⅜	29⅝	31	+¾	27,100
27⅛	Nov. 10	17	Dec. 21	Am. Linseed	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+½	8,800
62⅞	Nov. 13	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	52	50	50¼	−¾	1,100
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	80⅝	75¼	76⅝	+¾	41,900
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	105½	105¼	105½	+1⅛	200
12⅛	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	8¼	..	....
10¼	Dec. 8	9⅝	Dec. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n cfs.	..	..	9⅝	..	....
51⅝	Dec. 1	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	51⅝	50	50¼	+4⅛	2,310
51	Dec. 11	51	Dec. 11	Am. M.C.pf.cfs.of dp.	..	..	51	..	....
123⅜	Nov. 21	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106	102⅝	104	−1¼	39,450
118⅝	Oct. 21	109½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115	114½	114½	−½	200
102	Nov. 18	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	98	96⅜	98	+1	300
97¼	Nov. 27	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt pf. B	94	93⅝	93⅝	+⅝	1,400
151	Dec. 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107½	..	....
73	Dec. 7	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	64	60	60	+1	1,200
125⅝	Oct. 25	104	Dec. 21	Am. Sugar Refining	110	108¼	108¼	−⅞	2,900
123½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	120⅛	..	....
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	63	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	123½	Dec. 29	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125⅝	123¼	123¼	+3¼	4,700
2⅛	Nov. 27	1⅜	Dec. 28	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	2	1⅜	2	..	20,600
229⅞	Nov. 3	188	Feb 16	Am. Tobacco	217	217	217	+1	100
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	107¾	107¾	−¼	300
58⅞	Nov. 8	37	Dec. 21	Am. Woolen	45½	42	42⅞	−⅛	5,600
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	95	94½	94½	+⅜	600
76¼	Nov. 20	11	Jan. 8	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	49¼	44	45	−1	6,200
97⅞	Apr. 10	20⅝	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. ($25)	40	35¼	35½	−1⅜	7,200
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z.,L.&S. pf.($25)	75	71⅞	72⅞	+6⅞	600
105⅝	Nov. 20	77	Apr. 22	Anacon. C. M. ($50)	84⅝	80⅛	81¼	−1¼	99,600
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼	100
28	Dec. 9	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	28	..	....
75	Nov. 29	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	65	65	65	−3	100
49¼	Nov. 20	49¼	Dec. 12	Asso. Dry G. 2d pf.	..	..	49¼	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	76	70	70	+2	100
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105	103¼	103⅞	−⅝	8,900
102	Feb. 23	98½	Dec. 29	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	98½	98½	+¼	4,300
18¼	Dec. 7	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	16	15	15	−1⅜	300
126	Nov. 22	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	118	117⅞	117⅞	−⅛	200
147⅞	Dec. 8	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	125	107½	112¾	+1⅜	63,500
73⅜	Nov. 10	60½	Dec. 21	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66¼	63	63½	−2	1,000
118⅝	Jan. 3	52	Dec. 21	BALD. LOCO. WKS	62⅛	55¾	57½	−1	29,800
110	May 24	98⅞	Dec. 21	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	101	100½	101	+½	500
96	Jan. 4	81½	Dec. 21	Balt. & Ohio	84½	83½	84	−⅛	5,600
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75½	74½	75¼	−⅛	900
167½	Dec. 5	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	135½	135	135	−¼	300
4	Dec. 20	3¼	Dec. 21	Barrett Co. rights	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛	100
120	Nov. 18	117⅛	Nov. 15	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas M. ($20)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−¼	200
700	Nov. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	525	500	525	+22	1,650
186	Nov. 17	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	137	132	135	+5	400
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
88⅞	June 6	81	Dec. 21	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	83	82	82	−½	300
133½	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	....
76	Nov. 16	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	65½	65¼	65¼	−¾	300
102	May 11	95	Dec. 16	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	95	..	....
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+½	800
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	95	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
91⅝	Dec. 18	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	88½	88	88½	+¼	900
105	Dec. 5	105	Dec. 5	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	108	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16⅛	Nov. 28	Butterick Co.	..	..	17⅝	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	41⅝	Dec. 21	Butte & Sup. ($10)	49	44⅞	45⅜	−3	9,100
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	26⅜	23¾	25	..	10,000
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	57	52½	55¼	+3	4,600
59	Oct. 28	57⅝	Dec. 27	Canada Southern	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	−1⅜	200
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	167⅝	165¼	165¼	−1¼	1,675
31	Dec. 2	29	Dec. 16	Car., Clinch. & Ohio	..	..	29	..	....
50	Nov. 27	50	Nov. 27	Car., C. & Ohio pf.	..	..	50	..	....
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	89¼	..	....
123	Nov. 10	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	89¼	81	83	−⅛	84,600
117½	Nov. 10	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	114⅜	113½	113¼	+½	900
310	Dec. 4	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	310	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	140	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	102	96	99	−2½	3,700
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	66¼	64⅝	65	−⅞	6,100
24¼	Dec. 18	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	24	21¼	21¼	−1⅜	600
33	Dec. 5	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	31	31	31	−¼	200
15	Dec 16	1	Dec. 4	C. & E.I.pf.Eq.tr.cfs.	15	12	12	−3	400
16¼	Dec 7	11⅞	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−¼	1,000
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	41⅞	40	40⅞	−⅝	1,200
102½	Jan. 3	89	Dec. 21	Chi., M. & St. P.	92	90½	91½	−1	2,800
136½	Jan. 5	123	Dec. 12	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124⅝	124½	124½	−⅛	800
134⅝	Jan. 3	123	Dec. 15	Chi. & Northwestern	124⅞	123⅞	124	−½	400
176	Dec. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	173¼	170⅝	171	−2	400
40¾	Dec 7	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	35½	33⅞	34	−1	8,500
38⅝	Dec. 16	31	Dec. 21	C.,R.I.&P.cfs. of dp.	34⅜	33⅜	34	..	8,000
123	May 15	114	Dec. 20	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	114	..	....
139	Aug. 28	131⅝	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133¼	..	....
39¼	Nov. 18	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper ($25)	26	23¼	24⅛	−⅝	26,400
74	Nov. 18	46⅛	July 11	Chino Copper ($5)	55⅝	51⅛	53⅝	−1⅛	20,300
62⅝	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	50	..	....
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	82	82	82	..	50
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	83	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	71	70	71	+1	400
113½	Dec. 11	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	..	200
63¼	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¼	43⅝	44¾	−¼	8,400
37	Oct. 27	24⅝	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−1⅞	100
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	57⅞	..	....
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	51	..	....
54⅝	Dec. 4	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	42⅝	37⅝	39⅞	−⅛	28,100
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅞	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	47	47	47	..	100
130	Dec. 11	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.& P.Bal.	122½	121½	122½	−2⅝	600
144⅜	Jan. 8	129⅝	Dec. 21	Consolidated Gas	133	131⅞	131⅞	−1½	1,700
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. C. M. ($10)	18½	18¼	18½	−1	100
118¼	Nov. 27	110	Dec. 16	Consol. Coal	..	..	110	..	....
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	89	87	87⅞	+1⅜	500
114	Nov. 27	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	112	..	....
68	Nov. 21	54	June 28	Continent. Ins. ($25)	60¼	57½	58½	−3	400
29⅝	Dec. 8	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	24⅞	21⅝	22⅞	−1¼	30,200
113¼	Dec. 8	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	110⅝	107	110¼	−¾	1,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	50¼	Dec. 21	Crucible Steel	65½	58	61⅝	+2⅜	125,900
124⅞	Dec. 6	108½	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	114	113¼	114	+⅝	400
269⅞	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	192	180⅛	192	+2	1,000
110	June 8	100⅝	Dec. 22	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100⅝	..	....
76⅞	Oct. 30	43	Dec. 21	Cuba Cane Sugar	52⅞	46	48⅛	−1⅜	49,900
100½	Oct. 28	91⅜	Dec. 22	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93½	92⅜	93	..	1,800
97	Nov. 6	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	97	..	....
99⅞	Dec. 12	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	98½	98	98½	+½	300
156	Oct. 4	148⅝	Dec. 21	Delaware & Hudson	149	149	149	..	100
242	Nov. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	239⅜	239⅜	239⅜	+1⅜	100
23¼	Oct. 25	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	17½	17½	17½	+⅜	100
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	41½	40⅞	40⅞	+1⅜	300
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	..	..	149	..	....
128	Dec. 19	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	127	125	125	..	200
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	122	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	24	Dec. 21	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	31⅜	27½	28	−2¼	7,000
29½	Feb. 8	18	Dec. 21	Dome Mines ($10)	20½	20	20¼	−¼	1,100
119⅝	Sep. 18	45¼	Dec. 29	Driggs-Seabury	49⅞	45⅛	45⅛	−4⅞	700
9	Dec. 7	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	6	..	....
16	Dec. 7	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	11¼	..	....
*30	Jan 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
104⅛	Dec. 18	104⅛	Dec. 18	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	104⅛	..	....
72¼	Nov. 28	58	Apr. 24	ELEC. STOR. BAT.	..	..	65	..	....
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	35½	33¼	34	−⅝	19,900
59½	Jan. 3	46	Dec. 21	Erie 1st pf.	50	48⅜	48⅜	−1½	1,500
54½	Jan. 3	40	Dec. 21	Erie 2d pf.	40	40	40	−¾	100
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	13	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	41	39	39	+1⅞	500
51½	Oct. 19	34⅞	Dec. 13	GASTON, W. & W.	41	38	39	−1½	1,200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	..	..	310	..	....
117	Dec. 8	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	−¾	100
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169	166½	167	−⅜	2,500
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr 24	General Motors	..	..	750	..	....
128¼	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	121	121	121	+1	100
135	Dec. 27	120	Dec. 21	Gen. M. Corp'n t. c.	135	132	135	+5	2,200
93	Dec. 23	88¼	Dec. 21	Gen.M.Corp'n pf.t.c.	92¼	91¼	91¼	..	500
80	Apr. 10	57⅝	Dec. 21	Goodrich (B. F.)	61	58⅜	59½	−½	9,800
116⅝	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
120	Nov. 18	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	94	86⅞	88	−¾	2,900
127½	Jan. 4	115	Dec. 21	Great Northern pf.	118	117¼	117¼	+¼	3,100
50⅜	Jan. 3	32	Dec. 21	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	37⅛	34⅝	35¼	−½	6,600
56½	Nov. 20	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	45	43	43	−1⅜	1,300
193	Nov. 16	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	138	121	125	..	2,000
115	Nov. 25	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	107	107	107	..	29
190	Nov. 16	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	..	..	108¼	..	....
78	Dec. 14	78	Dec. 14	HARTMAN CORP.	75¼	75¼	75¼	+¼	110
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	Hav. El. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198⅞	July 24	179⅞	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	185	..	....
119	Mar 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	117	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	134	..	....
109⅞	Oct. 5	99⅜	Apr 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106¼	105	105⅞	−1⅛	1,300
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	250	..	....
74⅜	Nov. 18	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ($20)	59⅜	55	56⅜	..	57,600
21⅛	Jan. 3	15½	Dec. 21	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17⅝	16¼	16⅜	−½	9,300
19	June 12	18⅝	June 12	Int.Con.Cor.,new sh.	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	69	Dec. 21	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	72½	71½	72	−1	1,100
20¼	Jan 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	18½	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
20⅜	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	17¼	17	17	−1	200
74	Jan. 5	37	Dec. 21	Int. Agricultural pf.	45	43	43½	+½	1,350
126⅞	Nov. 29	108¼	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	123	121	123	+3	600
[illegible]	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
90¼	Dec. 21	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	87	83	86	−1	900
114⅝	Dec. 19	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	114⅜	..	....
47⅝	Dec. 11	22	Dec. 21	Int. Mer. Marine	26¾	22	26	+⅜	86,300
119½	Dec. 9	82⅝	Dec. 26	Int. Mer. Marine pf	91¼	82⅝	86¼	−3½	152,900
56¾	Jan. 17	38⅜	Dec. 21	Int.Nick.v.t.cfs.($25)	44	40⅝	41⅜	−1	11,300
111⅝	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	..	..	106⅛	..	....
75½	Nov. 10	9⅛	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	52¼	43	45⅝	+1¾	44,500
109½	Dec. 11	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	106	101½	103⅝	+1⅜	8,500
9⅛	Dec. 7	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	7⅛	..	....
15⅛	Dec. 6	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	15	..	....
96	Apr. 6	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	78¼	75	75	−2	700
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	111	111	111	..	100
75¼	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	75¼	..	....
32⅛	Jan. 4	23¼	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26¾	25¼	25⅜	..	2,500
64⅞	Jan. 3	56⅞	Dec. 21	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+3⅛	100
115	Dec. 18	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	115	115	115	..	100
117	June 9	111½	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	56	Dec. 21	Kelly Sp. Tire ($25)	62	59	60	..	4,100
101	Sep. 5	95⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
64¼	Nov. 20	40	Dec. 21	Kennecott Cop., sh.	46½	43¼	45½	+⅛	55,500
6	Dec. 4	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5⅜	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	121¼	Dec. 8	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122½	..	....
107	Nov. 17	64	May 5	LACK STEEL CO.	87½	80½	82	−1¼	30,100
118⅜	Nov. 10	100	Dec. 27	Laclede Gas	104	100	100	−1⅞	700
30	Dec. 7	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	26¼	25¼	25½	−½	400
55½	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	55	50⅝	50⅝	+⅜	300
56½	June 5	25¼	Dec. 29	Lee Rubber Tire	30	25⅞	28	−3⅛	2,700
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley ($50)	80⅝	77⅝	77⅝	−2¾	3,100
305	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	277½	277½	277½	−8½	100
126⅛	Dec. 16	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	125½	125½	125½	−½	100
41½	June 12	30	Jan. 31	Long Island ($50)	..	..	33	..	....
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24⅛	22	23¼	+3¼	2,200
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	89	..	....
65	Oct. 24	45	Dec. 7	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	45	..	....
239⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	225	..	....
122½	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	120	120	120	..	100
140	Oct. 5	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	132½	132½	132½	+½	100
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	..	..	82¾	..	....
68⅜	June 7	64⅞	Dec. 11	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	65	66	+1	200
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¾	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1⅜	..	....
132	Oct. 27	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129½	129½	129½	..	100
77	Dec. 29	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	77	74½	77	+5	900
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	113¼	..	....
99	Sep. 25	44	Dec. 21	Maxwell Motors	54⅝	44⅞	47½	−5⅝	34,900
93	Jan. 3	65	Dec. 21	Max. Motors 1st pf.	74	65½	68¼	−3¾	4,500
60⅞	June 6	32	Dec. 28	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37⅝	32	35	−2	4,100
72¼	Nov. 13	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	+1	100
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107⅞	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	88⅜	June 28	Mex. Petroleum	90½	90¼	95	−1	61,000
105⅝	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	−¾	100
49⅜	Nov. 20	33	Aug. 3	Miami Copper ($5)	39⅜	37½	39⅜	+1⅛	14,100
*135	Dec. 12	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*135	..	....
36	Oct. 27	26	Oct. 5	Minn. & St. L., new.	28	26⅛	26⅛	−1⅞	800
15⅛	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	..	..	6¼	..	....
5½	July 25	5⅛	July 21	Minn. & St. L. t. c.	..	..	5½	..	....
33⅜	Jan. 6	14⅜	July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	15½	..	....
130	Oct. 4	116	Dec. 22	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	−⅛	110
137	Jan. 3	128⅜	Sep. 26	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	..	..	133½	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	72	July 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75½	..	....
13⅝	Dec. 18	3⅛	Sep. 6	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	11¼	11⅜	−½	10,300
24¼	Dec. 18	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	22	20	21	..	1,000
22	Dec. 7	3⅛	Sep. 1	Missouri Pacific	17¼	15¼	15¼	−2	1,300
22¼	Dec. 7	3⅛	Sep. 1	Mo. Pac., tr. cfs.	17½	15¼	15¼	−1⅝	3,700
38½	Dec. 6	22⅛	Sep. 6	Mo. Pac., w. i.	34⅜	32⅝	33	−1⅛	14,800
64⅞	Dec. 7	47⅜	Sep. 5	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	62½	61½	61½	+½	1,010
81½	Nov. 14	81½	Nov. 14	Mob. & Birm. pf.	..	..	81½	..	....
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
114⅞	Dec. 1	68⅜	Mar. 1	Montana Power	103½	102	..	−2½	600
117½	Nov. 27	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	..	..	115¼	..	....
83½	Nov. 21	80⅛	Aug. 31	Morris & Essex ($50)	..	..	83¼	..	....
140	June 13	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	135¼	..	....
131½	Oct. 19	118	Sep. 9	Nat. Biscuit	..	..	124½	..	....
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf.	126	125¼	126	+1⅛	200
84⅞	Sep. 2	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	78⅜	78⅜	+1¼	334
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	112½	112	112	..	300
36½	Dec. 8	19⅛	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	29½	26⅛	27	−½	7,600
100⅜	Nov. 15	90⅛	Dec. 21	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92¼	91	91	−2½	200
74⅜	Sep. 21	57	Dec. 21	Nat. Lead Co.	60½	58	58	−2	1,400
117⅞	Oct. 3	111¼	Dec. 21	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+1⅛	100
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 8	5	Nov. 23	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	5	..	....
*272	Dec. 9	*268⅛	Dec. 12	Nat. Surety Co.	..	..	*268⅛	..	....
34⅛	Nov. 20	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop. ($5)	25	23	23⅜	+⅛	14,300
25⅛	Dec. 19	21	Dec. 29	New O., Tex. & M.	21	21	21	−2	100
186	Nov. 20	118	July 14	New York Air Brake	150	142	143	+3	1,900
114¼	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	105¼	103¼	104	+¼	10,450
45⅜	Nov. 11	33	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	40⅝	..	....
90⅝	Feb. 15	75	Oct. 13	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
24¼	Nov. 24	9⅛	May 12	New York Dock	16¼	16	16	..	200
50¼	Nov. 27	25	Apr. 28	New York Dock pf.	..	..	47	..	....
*116⅛	Nov. 28	*115	Aug. 8	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*115	..	....
77¼	Jan. 10	49½	Dec. 21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54¼	50¼	50⅛	−2⅞	5,700
34⅝	Dec. 2	26	May 3	N. Y., O. & West.	30⅛	28½	29⅛	−⅞	3,300
31½	Dec. 8	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	..	..	29	..	....
147⅞	Oct. 16	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	136⅜	134	134	−1¾	3,800
89⅛	May 22	84⅛	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West. pf.	86	85	86	+½	500
75⅞	Dec. 4	65	Apr. 26	North American	71¼	69⅜	69⅜	+¼	1,100
90¼	Aug. 9	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	90¼	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	108	Dec. 21	Northern Pacific	110⅝	109⅝	109⅝	−⅜	4,300
156	Nov. 17	105	Dec. 21	Nova Scotia S. & C.	115	110½	115	+5	200
124¼	Dec. 4	[illegible]	Oct. 3	OHIO CITIES ($25)	115	103	104¾	..	10,600
73⅜	Mar. 10	69⅜	Apr. 19	Old Dominion ($25)	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	5⅜	Nov. 4	Ontario Silver Min.	6¼	6	6	..	1,200
105	Dec. 6	83	Sep. 30	Owens Bott.e M.($25)	97½	97½	97½	+⅛	200
117	Oct. 6	116	Oct. 26	Owens Bottle M. pf.	..	..	117	..	....
92¼	Dec. 2	82¼	Sep. 14	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	92¼	..	....
65	July 5	55	May 6	Pacific Coast	..	..	65	..	....
72	Sep. 7	72	Sep. 7	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	..	..	72	..	....
31	Aug. 21	11⅜	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail ($5)	21½	19¼	20⅝	+½	....
99¼	July 10	90	June 6	Pacific Mail pf.	..	..	96¼	..	....
44	Jan. 15	32	Dec. 29	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32	32	32	−2½	100
98	Sep. 20	94¼	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
101½	Dec. 4	96¼	Dec. 21	Pan-Am. Pet & T.p	96¼	96¼	96¼	−½	100
60	Oct. 4	55½	Aug. 31	Penn. Railroad ($50)	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜	+⅛	9,115
118	Oct. 10	100⅛	May 5	People's Gas, Chi.	109	105	105	−4½	800
17⅝	Nov. 6	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	14	..	....
38⅛	Dec. 28	36⅜	Dec. 29	Pere Marq. w. i.	38¼	36⅜	36⅜	..	27,300
73½	Dec. 28	72	Dec. 28	Pere M. pr. pf. w.i.	73½	72	72½	..	2,600
53	Jan. 20	43⅜	Apr. 19	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	43⅜	..	....
92⅜	Feb 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf	..	..	90	..	....
48	Dec. 4	38	Sep. 12	Phila. Co. ($50)	43¾	41¼	41¼	−1	1,600
88	June 5	78	Feb. 17	P., C.,C.& St.L.($50)	85¼	85¼	85¼	−¾	300
98⅜	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	95	..	....
50	Nov. 27	22⅝	Apr. 24	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	..	..	44½	..	....
115	Nov. 1	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J. pf	..	..	113	..	....
58⅝	Dec. 2	25¼	July 28	Pitts. Coal c. of dp.	41⅜	37⅝	39	−⅝	20,900
115½	Dec. 5	100¼	Aug. 25	Pitts C. pf. c. of dp.	110	108	108	−3	200
159	Dec. 9	156	Oct. 11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	156¼	..	....
106	Oct. 5	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102	101½	102	+1¼	200
88¼	Nov. 20	42½	July 14	Pressed Steel Car	78	72¼	74	−2¼	3,800
108	Nov. 21	98½	Aug. 17	Pressed Steel Car pf	105	105	105	+2¾	145
137	Sep. 27	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp'n, N.J.	130½	129	130½	+½	610
177	Sep. 30	159⅝	May 10	Pullman Co.	163	162	163	+1	400
6⅜	Jan. 19	2	Nov. 27	QUICKSILVER	2½	2	2	−¼	600
8⅜	Jan. 26	3¼	May 25	Quicksilver pf	..	..	4⅜	..	....
61⅝	Nov. 27	32	Apr. 22	RY. STEEL SPGS.	51	49	49½	..	1,400
103⅛	Nov. 28	94⅝	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Springs pf.	99	99	99	−1	100
*75	Nov. 25	*75	Nov. 20	R.R.Sec.,Ill.Cent.s.c.	..	..	*75	..	....
37	Nov. 20	20	June 29	Ray Con. Cop. ($10)	27	25¼	25¼	−1¼	18,600
115⅛	Sep. 27	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading ($50)	105	101⅝	101⅞	+2¼	63,000
*46	Feb. 29	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf. ($50)	..	..	44½	..	....
*52	May 19	41⅜	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf. ($50)	..	..	45	..	....
*176	Dec. 9	*174⅛	Dec. 13	Rensselaer & Sara.	..	..	*174⅛	..	....
98	Nov. 20	42	June 26	Republic Iron & S.	80	75⅝	77⅜	+⅞	37,550
117	Nov. 20	101	Dec. 21	Republic I. & S. pf.	105	103½	104	..	1,500
35½	Dec. 2	27	July 17	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	34¼	..	....
6	Jan. 7	1⅜	Apr. 13	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	..	..	5	..	....
10	Jan. 7	2½	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8¼	..	....
8	Jan. 7	2	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	6⅜	..	....
30⅛	Dec. 18	15½	May 18	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	27¼	26	26	−1	6,100
50⅛	Dec. 6	[illegible]	Nov. 23	St. L. & S F.pf.,w.i.	..	..	50¼	..	....
32½	Dec. 19	16	May 4	St. Louis Southwest.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+4⅛	100
57	Dec. 18	37½	Sep. 7	St. L. Southwest pf.	57	56	57	+5	300
84⅜	Sep. 19	63⅞	Dec. 29	Saxon Motor	69	63⅞	63⅞	−5½	700
19⅛	Dec. 18	14	Apr. 22	Seaboard Air Line	17⅜	16⅝	17½	−⅜	1,500
17	Dec. 7	14	Dec. 6	Seab. A.L.cts of dp.	..	..	17	..	....
42⅛	Oct. 10	34¼	Apr. 24	Seaboard A. L. pf.	38⅜	37½	38¼	..	800
39¾	Dec. 7	35	Dec. 6	Sea.A.L.pf.cfs.of dp.	..	..	37½	..	....
233	Nov. 9	168¾	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	224⅛	224⅛	224⅛	−3⅞	100
127⅛	Dec. 8	125	June 28	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf.	..	..	127	..	....
40⅛	Feb. 14	22	Dec. 21	Shat. Ariz. Cop.($10)	28	25½	26	+⅛	2,900
93¼	Nov. 16	37	July 14	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	65	59⅝	62	+4⅝	7,800
103½	Nov. 16	91⅛	Apr. 22	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
240	June 10	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	175	170	173	−2	500
120	June 6	106	Feb. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	115	115	115	−5	100
104¼	Jan. 4	94¼	Apr. 22	Southern Pacific	98¼	96¼	97	−¼	9,400
122	Nov. 28	115⅜	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	122	..	....
36⅜	Dec. 18	18	Apr. 24	Southern Ry.	33⅜	31¼	31⅞	−1¼	68,600
73½	Dec. 18	56	Apr. 24	Southern Ry. pf.	..	..	69¼	−¾	800
107½	Oct. 25	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	98	98	98	+1	100
94	May 17	85	Aug. 23	Standard Milling pf.	..	..	90	..	....
167	Jan. 3	100¼	Dec. 29	Studebaker Co.	112⅞	100¼	103⅜	−8¼	66,550
114	Mar. 14	108¼	Sep. 26	Studebaker Co. pf.	..	..	110	..	....
79⅛	Sep. 25	48⅛	Dec. 29	Stutz Motor, sh.	49⅞	48⅛	48½	−1¼	1,300
19¼	Dec. 19	15⅜	Dec. 21	TENN C. & C., w. i.	16¼	16	16⅛	−⅜	2,030
241⅝	Nov. 21	177¼	June 27	Texas Co.	237¼	212	236	+14⅜	46,200
33¼	Dec. 2	23⅝	Dec. 12	Texas Co. rights	33¼	27	33	+6	26,000
21¾	Dec. 18	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	20⅞	19	19	−1	2,800
158	Nov. 8	120	June 7	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	155	..	....
68¼	June 22	48⅜	Dec. 15	Third Avenue	50⅜	49	49¼	−1⅜	1,300
60¼	Dec. 22	45½	Sep. 5	Tobacco Products	59⅝	55½	56⅝	−1⅝	21,000
109½	Mar. 16	99	July 14	Tobacco Prod. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
13⅜	Dec. 7	5	Apr. 26	Tol., St. L. & West.	12	10	10¼	−¾	1,200
12	Dec. 7	5	May 22	Tol., St. L.& W c.dp	..	..	11	..	....
24¼	Dec. 7	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W.pf.	21	18	18	−6½	1,600
19½	Dec. 7	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	..	..	19¼	..	....
99	May 22	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	..	..	95	..	....
125	Nov. 21	125	Nov. 21	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
110	Oct. 24	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	104½	..	....
120	Nov. 4	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
129	Nov. 15	87½	Oct. 16	Union Bag & P.,new	96¼	94	95¼	+1¼	900
18¼	Oct. 19	4⅜	May 9	Union Bag & Paper.	12	12	12	..	300
92	Nov. 15	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	..	..	80	..	....
153⅜	Oct. 24	129⅜	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	149	147	147¼	−½	37,600
84½	Sep. 29	80	Sep. 1	Union Pacific pf.	84½	84¼	84⅜	..	600
64	Mar. 20	42	Dec. 21	United Cigar Mfrs.	44	44	44	+2	100
111	May 11	106⅜	Nov. 24	United C. Mfrs pf.	..	..	108	..	....
105⅜	Aug. 9	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	100⅝	98½	98⅞	−⅜	3,800
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	..	..	119⅜	..	....
80	Nov. 10	72	Dec. 20	United Drug	73	72	72	−1	300
53½	Nov. 27	52¼	Nov. 9	U. Drug 1st pf. ($50)	..	..	53¼	..	....
95½	Nov. 14	91	Dec. 29	United Drug 2d pf.	91	91	91	−1⅛	100
169½	June 8	136¼	Jan. 31	United Fruit	150	149	149	−1	1,500
21¼	Jan. 4	7⅞	May 9	United Rys. Inv.	10½	9⅝	10½	−1¼	800
39⅜	Jan. 3	17	Sep. 16	United Rys. Inv. pf.	21	21	21	−1½	200
28⅛	Nov. 17	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22⅛	21	21	+½	1,500
67⅛	Nov. 17	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	60	60	60	−¼	100
49⅝	Apr. 29	22½	Dec. 12	U. S. Express	..	..	22	..	....
170½	Apr. 6	94½	Dec. 21	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	115½	107½	110⅜	−½	69,200
114	Jan. 13	99½	July 11	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	..	..	105	..	....
49	Feb. 23	25	June 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	28	25	25	−7	1,200
3⅝	Jan. 5	½	Dec. 27	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	⅞	..	½	−½	800
4	Jan. 4	½	Dec. 29	U. S. Red. & Ref.pf.	1	½	⅝	−⅝	2,100
70⅜	Dec. 7	47⅞	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	65	61	61⅝	+⅜	17,900
115¼	Dec. 8	106¼	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	..	100
81½	Nov. 21	57	Dec. 21	U. S. S.,R.& M. ($50)	66	62½	64¼	+¼	8,200
53½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U.S.S.R.&M.pf.($50)	52¼	51	52	+¼	500
129⅝	Nov. 27	79⅜	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n	109⅜	104⅛	106¼	+⅛	768,000
123	Nov. 2	115	May 8	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	120	119½	119¼	−⅛	2,100
130	Nov. 18	74⅜	July 14	Utah Copper ($10)	105¼	98⅜	101⅜	+1¾	76,100
27⅜	Dec. 2	16⅛	June 1	Utah Securities	24⅛	22⅜	22⅞	+⅛	3,300
51	Jan. 17	36	Apr. 24	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	44	41⅞	43	+1⅝	3,600
114½	Dec. 6	108	Apr. 22	Va. Car. Chem. pf.	..	..	..	..	....
72⅜	Nov. 20	41	July 27	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	+2	300
48½	Jan. 20	45¼	July 20	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	47⅝	..	....
10½	Sep. 19	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	10½	..	....
26⅜	Sep. 19	20⅛	Sep. 18	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	26½	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13⅛	Sep. 13	WABASH	16	15⅛	15⅜	..	2,700
60⅛	Dec. 4	41½	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	58	55	57	−½	8,700
32⅜	Dec. 4	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	30⅝	29⅜	30	−½	3,950
144⅝	Dec. 28	128⅜	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	144⅝	139	139	−2	4,500
34⅜	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	29⅜	27	27½	−⅜	8,900
55	Oct. 16	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	43½	43½	43½	+1½	100
105¼	Oct. 18	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	97	96	96½	−⅞	1,600
143	Aug. 22	139	May 8	Westing. A. B. ($50)	..	..	143	..	....
71⅜	Mar. 15	51¼	Dec. 15	West. E. & M. ($50)	56⅜	54⅛	54⅜	−½	14,100
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	W.E.&M.1st pf. ($50)	..	..	71	..	....
281	Sep. 5	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	281	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 8	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
11⅜	Dec. 7	1¼	Nov. 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie	..	..	6⅜	..	....
18⅛	July 5	2⅜	Nov. 25	Wheel. & L.E.1st pf.	..	..	8	..	....
11⅛	Dec. 7	2	Nov. 15	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	8⅛	..	....
11⅛	Dec. 7	2	Nov. 14	W. & L. E. c. dp.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅞	Dec. 7	3⅛	Nov. 22	W.& L.E.1st pf.c.dp.	..	..	9⅛	..	....
11⅞	Dec. 7	2	Nov. 14	W. & L. E.2d pf c.dp	..	..	8⅝	..	....
27⅝	Dec. 7	21	Dec. 12	W. & L. E., w. i.	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛	2,900
58⅛	Dec. 7	46	Dec. 21	W. & L. E. pf., w. i.	50½	49⅛	49⅛	−1⅜	1,200
34⅜	Dec. 11	33	Dec. 9	W. & L. E.cfs.,f.pd.	..	..	34	..	....
35	Dec. 15	35	Dec. 15	W. & L. E. 1st pf. cfs., f. paid	..	..	35	..	....
59⅝	Oct. 19	45	Dec. 15	White Motors ($50)	49⅛	48	48	−1⅞	1,900
81¼	June 5	34	Dec. 29	Willy's Ov'ld ($25)	37⅝	34	35⅛	−1⅜	57,500
117	June 5	94	Dec. 22	Willys Overland pf.	96	95	95	..	300
56⅛	July 20	33	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	53⅛	52¼	52¼	−1⅝	300
141⅝	Oct. 5	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	139⅜	138⅛	138⅜	+⅛	1,600
126	Nov. 15	123	June 29	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	125	125	125	+1	100
36⅜	Sep. 14	25	July 13	Worthington Pump.	29½	28⅛	28¾	−1⅜	1,100
100	Sep. 14	25	July 13	Worth. Pump pf A	..	..	98	..	....
66⅛	Sep. 14	52⅝	July 14	Worth. Pump pf B	..	..	55¼	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk.

The following are the last sales of stocks not dealt in during 1916: American Cities pf., 46¼; Booth Fisheries 1st pf., 80; Cleveland & Pittsburgh special gtd., *45½; Detroit & Mackinac, *70; Eastman Kodak, *605; Erie & Pittsburgh, ($50,) *62½; Hocking Valley, 112; Montgomery Ward pf., 112; Northern Central, *84⅜; Northwestern Tel., ($50,) *51.

This Is Our Work

FULFILLING the vision of its founder, this institution serves and will continue to serve its double function in providing safe investments for the funds of the public and the upbuilding of this nation's permanent prosperity.

PROMOTING thrift, encouraging systematic accumulations, providing for such accumulations a form of investment unimpeachably conservative; and giving to each investor, large or small, a real, vital and profitable part in the material improving of the nation's great cities: This is our work.

S.W.STRAUS & Co.
Founded 1882 — Incorporated 1905
150 BROADWAY
Cortland 8064
CHICAGO CINCINNATI DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS
35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

JACKSON & CURTIS
43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Dec. 31, 1916.
At the close of this year Mr. Charles C. Jackson retires from our firm. On January 1, 1917, Mr. D. Raymond Noyes becomes a partner.
JACKSON & CURTIS.

Pere Marquette
Issues (Old and New)
Bought and Sold.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

WANTED
Western Pac. 1st 5s, 1946
Western Pac. Old 5s, 1933
United Dyewood
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

Municipal Bonds
FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
100 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 1356
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

E.F. Coombs & Co.
Specialists in $100 Bonds
(List 90 on Request)
120 Broadway, New York

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (115th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited January 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, January 18, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, draws interest from January 1, 1917.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1916.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after January 15, 1917.

Deposits made on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,

The Manhattan Savings Institution
644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
181ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 12th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 15th, 1917.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1917, will draw interest from January 1st, 1917.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, V.-Pres. C. M. BIRD, Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Drevet Manufacturing Company will be held at 54 William Street, Room 908, New York City, on Thursday, January 11th, 1917, at 3 P. M. M. K. RUBY, Secretary.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank
of the City of New York
desires to announce that their Main Banking Office has been removed from 192 Broadway to 149 Broadway, (Singer Building.)
L. G. Kaufman
President

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
56th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity—non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

American Smelters Securities Company,

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five hundred dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30, 1916.
AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000,) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.
CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
111 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this Company, both SIX AND FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on Wednesday, January 31, 1917, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,450.00 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31, 1917, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

The Federal Income Tax will be withheld from the accrued interest on the drawn bonds, unless properly executed certificates of ownership claiming exemption accompany the bonds when presented for redemption.

A. S. PIERCE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lawyers Title and Trust Company,
160 Broadway,
New York, December 27, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 10, 1917, at two P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
THE PEOPLES BANK
December 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1917, as follows:

Army & Navy Club of Manila
American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee
Athens Railway & Electric Company
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company
Bismarck Water Supply Company
Butler Water Company
Chattanooga City Water Company
Central Brewing Company
Caro Water Works Company
Consolidated Street Railway Co. (Memphis)
Commercial Cable Company
Consumers Park Brewing Company
Constitution Publishing Company
Cowlitz Lumber Company
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series "A"
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series "C"
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Series "A" Receiver's Certificates
Dayton Union Railway Company
Direct-Line Telephone Company
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Supply Co., 2d Mtge.
East St. Louis City Water Company
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company
Ellsworth Collieries Company (Bonds)
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.
Hoggson Brothers
Ithaca Street Railway Company
Iowa City Water Company
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.
Indianapolis Union Railway Company
Kokomo Water Works Company
Lawrence Park Realty Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Extension 1st Mortgage
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mosler Safe Company
National Starch Company
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. 1st 5%
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company
Pennsylvania & Maryland Street Railway Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Peoples Water Company, Oskaloosa, 5%
Piedmont & Northern Railway Co. (Notes)
Popular Science Publishing Company
Richmond Beach & Railway Co.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
South Yuba Water Co. Consol. Mortgage
Santa Lucia Company
Southern Public Utilities Company
Third Avenue Railroad Company, 5%
Union Utilities Company
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio
Vanderburgh County, Indiana
Watkins, Jabez B.
Warren Water Company (Issue of 1897)
Warren Water Company (Issue of July, 1908)
Wayne Cotton Mills
Washington Water Power Company
Woodward Iron Company

JANUARY 2ND, 1917.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co.

JANUARY 15TH, 1917.
Louisiana Water Company
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. and Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company

JANUARY 20TH, 1917.
Pekin Water Works Company

JANUARY 31ST, 1917.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company

Dividends

JANUARY 2ND, 1917.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Common
Weyman-Bruton Company, Preferred
Weyman-Bruton Company, Common
Duluth-Superior Traction Co., Preferred

JANUARY 5TH, 1917.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

OTTO T. BANNARD, *Chairman of the Board*

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, President
FREDERICK J. HORNE, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES DODD,
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Treasurer.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary.
H. WALTER SHAW, } Assistant Secretaries
ARTHUR S. GIBBS,
MONTROSE STUART,
JOSEPH A. FLYNN,
HARRY FORSYTH, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES
OTTO T. BANNARD, S. READING BERTRON, JAMES A. BLAIR, MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, JAMES C. COLGATE, ALFRED A. COOK, ROBERT W. de FOREST, JOHN B. DENNIS, PHILIP T. DODGE, GEORGE DOUBLEDAY, BENJAMIN S. GUINNESS, F. N. HOFFSTOT, FREDERIC B JENNINGS, WALTER JENNINGS, CHAUNCEY KEEP, JOHN C. McCALL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, JAMES PARMELEE, HENRY C. PHIPPS, E. PARMALEE PRENTICE, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, NORMAN P. REAM, DEAN SAGE, B. AYMAR SANDS, JOSEPH J. SLOCUM, JOHN W. STERLING, JAMES STILLMAN, MYLES TIERNEY

Statement, January 1st, 1917

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Office & Banks	$14,749,357.99	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on Collateral	42,904,346.59	Surplus & Undivided Profits	11,602,562.88
Bills Purchased	8,218,480.52	Deposits	70,379,381.10
Stocks & Bonds (Market Value)	13,797,571.39	Cheques Outstanding	744,120.72
Bonds & Mortgages	2,894,900.00	Reserved for Taxes	99,000.00
Real Estate	357,774.78	Interest Payable	100,430.24
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,332,833.28	Acceptances Outstanding (Per Contra	100,000.00
Interest Receivable	580,230.39		
Customers' Liability Under Acceptances	100,000.00		
	$86,025,494.94		$86,025,494.94

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

January 1st, 1917.
We beg to announce the retirement of Mr. HARRY G. TOBEY from our firm as of this date. TOBEY & KIRK.

Lost Property.

When you ascertain the fact of a loss communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

OUR MINES IN YEAR YIELD 3 BILLIONS

Profits Greatest in History, Copper Alone Netting $300,000,000—Big Iron Ore Gain.

RECORD COAL TONNAGE, TOO

But Anthracite Production Shows a Decrease—Petroleum Industry Has a Good Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Three billion dollars was the value put upon the 1916 output of American mines in estimates made to Secretary Lane today by the Geological Survey. The enormous production was accompanied by the greatest profits the mining industry of the country ever has known, copper alone netting about $300,000,000.

"Never before," said Secretary Lane today, "has so large a draft been made on the mineral resources of our country, and never before have minerals been extracted with less waste or utilized to better advantage in advancing the general prosperity of the country. The wonderful record of our mines this year sets forth a degree of national industrial independence only hoped for a few years ago."

Production, it is estimated, has run at least 25 per cent. ahead of 1915. The copper output was the sensation of the year in the mining world. At an average price of 27 cents a pound, the 1916 production had a value of $520,000,000, compared with $243,000,000 the year before, and $198,000,000 in 1913. The profits were the greatest ever known in the metal.

Arizona led the States in copper production, mining 675,000,000 pounds. Montana came second with 350,000,000 pounds, and Michigan third with 269,000,000. Alaska mined 120,000,000 pounds, which was almost twice the 1915 production. Tennessee alone of the copper States failed to increase its yield.

Iron contends with copper for first place among the metals produced. Shipments of iron ore this year, it is estimated, amounted to $178,000,000 in value, an increase of $77,000,000 over 1915. The country's mines produced 75,500,000 gross tons, against 55,000,000 the year before. Production of pig iron during the year made a record with 30,000,000 tons, iron ore in stock at the mines is put at 10,000,000 tons, a falling off of 5,000,000 tons since last year.

The 1916 coal production also was the greatest ever known. The mines sold 597,500,000 tons, compared with 570,000,000, the record established in 1913. The quantity of bituminous coal mined was 509,000,000 tons, an increase of 66,500,000 over last year. The Pennsylvania anthracite production of 88,312,000 tons was a decrease of 600,000 tons.

The coke output in 1916 broke all records. More than 35,000,000 tons of beehive coke was manufactured, an increase of 27 per cent. over the year before, and 500,000 tons more than the record-breaking total of 1910.

Preliminary estimates indicate 4 per cent. more crude petroleum was marketed in 1916 than in 1915. The total amount produced is put at 292,300,000 barrels.

The 1916 domestic output of quicksilver was valued at $3,643,000, the greatest production in quantity since 1904, and the greatest in value since 1875. Figures for 1916 show an increase of 38 per cent. in quantity and 99 per cent. in value over 1915.

The value of spelter from United States ore in 1916 was $150,000,000. The output of zinc increased 95,000 tons, making a new record for the metal. Lead also shows a large increase, the $75,000,000 output representing a gain of 50 per cent.

DECEMBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transaction in stocks in the New York Stock Exchange for the month of December aggregated 31,711,499 shares, a decrease of 2,795,482 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 18,035,178 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were fourteen days on which the transactions exceeded a million shares, and on three of these the dealings amounted to more than two million, and on one day more than three million shares were dealt in. The exact latter total was 3,048,925 shares on the 21st, the heaviest trading since May 9, 1916, when the total was 3,072,305 shares. The lightest day's trading was 660,335 shares on the 29th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 851,274 shares on the 16th and the minimum 498,250 shares on the 23d.

The total for the month of December compares as follows with previous years:

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1916	31,711,499	232,842,807
1915	13,676,821	173,378,655
1914	1,910,416	47,899,628
1913	7,148,561	83,283,582
1912	12,598,440	131,051,116
1911	9,006,294	126,515,006
1910	9,888,222	163,882,956
1909	17,489,541	214,425,978
1908	22,959,321	196,821,875
1907	12,540,786	195,445,321
1906	20,258,539	284,016,984
1905	31,408,900	263,040,993
1904	28,175,459	186,529,384
1903	15,176,178	160,748,368
1902	15,719,742	188,321,181
1901	16,672,343	265,577,354
1900	28,377,626	138,312,206
1899	17,045,518	175,073,855
1898	15,220,133	112,160,166
1897	7,438,808	78,210,655
1896	2,917,049	56,663,023
1895	6,750,047	66,440,576
1894	4,065,217	49,275,736
1893	4,891,694	77,984,965
1892	8,308,922	86,726,410
1891	6,847,840	69,031,689
1890	4,945,706	71,828,885
1889	5,455,576	72,014,600

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $71,404,500; in Government bonds to $24,456,000; in State bonds to $141,000, and in city bonds to $706,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $96,708,000, a decrease of $24,871,000 as compared with the previous month, and of $23,780,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was $5,630,000 on the 12th, and the lightest, $3,275,000, on the 26th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $3,657,000 on the 2d, and the minimum, $1,328,500 on the 23d.

Bond dealings for the month of December and for the year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	December.	Jan. 1, to Dec. 31.
1916	$96,708,000	$1,161,625,250
1915	120,488,500	956,077,700
1914	34,806,500	468,898,100
1913	45,545,500	501,155,920
1912	46,869,500	674,215,000
1911	90,698,500	889,567,100
1910	52,271,000	634,091,000
1909	112,339,000	1,134,656,200
1908	165,669,500	1,084,454,020
1907	63,901,000	527,167,350
1906	44,410,500	676,392,500
1905	72,610,000	1,018,090,420
1904	118,153,000	1,036,810,560
1903	64,034,000	684,200,850
1902	60,641,000	891,305,150
1901	75,355,300	999,404,920
1900	104,316,270	578,359,230
1899	47,769,940	836,451,130
1898	131,352,280	922,514,410
1897	62,940,430	544,569,030
1896	35,652,300	394,329,000
1895	39,711,500	519,142,100
1894	31,283,100	852,741,950
1893	27,637,750	301,803,777
1892	33,020,000	352,741,950
1891	14,957,000	388,650,900
1890	26,470,500	409,325,120
1889	31,291,300	408,456,625

BOND AVERAGES.

December, 1916.

Dec. 1	89.14	+.01	Dec. 16	88.69	+.04
Dec. 2	89.15	+.01	Dec. 18	88.59	—.10
Dec. 4	89.08	—.07	Dec. 19	88.61	—.02
Dec. 5	88.95	—.13	Dec. 20	88.57	—.04
Dec. 6	89.00	+.05	Dec. 21	88.46	—.11
Dec. 7	89.05	+.05	Dec. 22	88.42	—.04
Dec. 8	88.97	—.08	Dec. 23	88.45	+.03
Dec. 9	88.97	..	Dec. 25	Holiday	
Dec. 11	88.95	—.02	Dec. 26	88.63	+.18
Dec. 12	88.75	—.20	Dec. 27	88.66	+.03
Dec. 13	88.69	—.06	Dec. 28	88.70	+.04
Dec. 14	88.64	—.05	Dec. 29	88.64	—.06
Dec. 15	88.65	+.01	Dec. 30	Holiday	

Range for December.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	89.15	2	88.42	22	88.64
1915	87.30	1	86.37	24	86.67
1914	82.17	14	81.42	2	81.96
1913	86.36	30	85.45	18	86.34

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

December, 1916.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Dec. 1	83.79	82.79	83.28	+.61
Dec. 2	84.05	83.57	83.92	+.64
Dec. 4	84.54	83.37	83.54	—.38
Dec. 5	83.90	83.37	83.77	+.23
Dec. 6	84.01	83.32	83.69	—.08
Dec. 7	84.44	83.28	83.38	—.31
Dec. 8	83.48	83.04	83.17	—.21
Dec. 9	83.09	82.60	82.76	—.41
Dec. 11	82.75	81.48	82.03	—.73
Dec. 12	81.84	80.18	80.41	—1.62
Dec. 13	81.90	80.55	81.76	+1.35
Dec. 14	82.38	80.73	80.89	—.87
Dec. 15	81.86	80.50	81.27	+.38
Dec. 16	82.64	81.76	82.53	+1.26
Dec. 18	82.97	82.26	82.45	—.08
Dec. 19	89.20	81.94	82.22	—.23
Dec. 20	82.70	81.52	81.57	—.65
Dec. 21	81.73	78.17	78.67	—2.90
Dec. 22	81.47	79.86	81.19	+2.52
Dec. 23	81.35	80.89	81.16	—.03
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	81.35	80.80	81.10	—.06
Dec. 27	81.73	81.15	81.40	+.30
Dec. 28	81.28	80.66	80.85	—.55
Dec. 29	80.73	80.22	80.57	—.28
Dec. 30	Holiday.			

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Dec. 1	113.26	111.93	112.79	+.40
Dec. 2	113.63	112.63	113.27	+.48
Dec. 4	113.99	112.11	112.84	—.43
Dec. 5	112.86	111.56	112.63	—.21
Dec. 6	113.44	112.16	112.92	+.29
Dec. 7	113.77	112.20	112.61	—.31
Dec. 8	114.96	112.45	114.23	+1.61
Dec. 9	114.13	112.73	113.33	—.90
Dec. 11	113.28	111.24	111.62	—1.71
Dec. 12	110.80	105.91	106.32	—5.30
Dec. 13	108.69	105.81	108.06	+1.74
Dec. 14	107.43	102.72	103.39	—4.77
Dec. 15	103.02	98.54	101.78	—1.51
Dec. 16	104.20	102.35	103.69	+1.91
Dec. 18	103.95	101.96	102.45	—1.24
Dec. 19	104.42	101.09	101.89	—.56
Dec. 20	99.00	96.33	96.52	—5.37
Dec. 21	96.15	89.59	90.99	—5.53
Dec. 22	97.09	93.20	96.58	+5.59
Dec. 23	96.52	94.89	95.82	—.76
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	97.56	95.66	96.64	+.82
Dec. 27	98.05	95.86	96.40	—.24
Dec. 28	96.11	94.09	94.70	—1.70
Dec. 29	96.21	93.90	95.88	+1.18
Dec. 30	Holiday			

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Dec. 1	98.52	97.36	98.03	+.50
Dec. 2	98.84	98.10	98.59	+.56
Dec. 4	99.26	97.74	98.19	—.40
Dec. 5	98.38	97.47	98.20	+.02
Dec. 6	98.72	97.74	98.30	+.10
Dec. 7	99.10	97.74	97.99	—.31
Dec. 8	99.22	97.74	98.70	+.71
Dec. 9	98.61	97.66	98.04	—.66
Dec. 11	98.01	96.54	96.82	—1.22
Dec. 12	96.32	96.04	93.36	—3.46
Dec. 13	95.29	93.18	94.91	+1.55
Dec. 14	94.90	91.72	92.09	—2.82
Dec. 15	92.44	89.52	91.52	—.57
Dec. 16	93.42	92.05	93.11	+1.59
Dec. 18	93.46	92.11	92.45	—.66
Dec. 19	93.66	91.51	92.05	—.40
Dec. 20	91.25	88.92	89.04	—3.01
Dec. 21	88.94	83.88	84.83	—4.21
Dec. 22	89.28	86.53	88.88	+4.05
Dec. 23	88.93	87.89	88.49	—.39
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	89.45	88.23	88.87	+.38
Dec. 27	89.89	88.50	88.90	+.03
Dec. 28	88.69	87.37	87.77	—1.13
Dec. 29	88.47	87.06	88.22	+.45
Dec. 30	Holiday			

RANGE FOR DECEMBER.

Railroads.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	84.54	4	78.17	21	80.57
1915	82.44	31	79.70	17	82.28
1914	71.13	15	66.76	24	68.04
1913	80.56	26	77.25	15	79.79
1912	94.15	2	88.90	12	90.27
1911	92.60	18	89.66	8	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	114.96	8	89.59	21	95.88
1915	102.11	9	97.05	3	100.70
1914	55.30	15	51.10	26	52.36
1913	56.82	26	52.96	15	56.34
1912	70.94	2	63.80	11	66.13
1911	64.44	20	60.51	8	63.83

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	99.26	4	83.88	21	88.22
1915	91.90	[illegible]	88.58	2	91.50
1914	63.21	15	58.97	24	60.20
1913	68.69	26	65.10	15	66.06
1912	82.04	2	72.23	16	78.20
1911	78.40	20	75.06	8	77.60

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sept. 23	91.87

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	100.87	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sept. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.21	June 5	54.75	Sept. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	29.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 30, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	Holiday	849,843	131,042
Tuesday	796,050	618,177	59,738
Wednesday	835,224	388,221	50,116
Thursday	954,764	442,771	75,897
Friday	660,335	927,506	Holiday
Saturday	Holiday	Holiday	23,674
Total week	3,246,373	3,227,018	340,467
Year's total	232,842,807	173,378,655	47,899,523

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	Holiday	$6,149,500	$1,316,500
Tuesday	$3,275,000	5,979,500	1,160,500
Wednesday	3,329,000	5,181,000	1,155,000
Thursday	4,267,000	4,707,500	1,199,000
Friday	3,324,000	5,304,500	Holiday
Saturday	Holiday	Holiday	560,000
Total week	$14,195,000	$27,322,000	$5,391,000
Y'r's total	1,161,625,250	956,077,700	427,670,600

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 30,'16.	Jan. 1,'16.		Increase.
R.R. & mis.	3,246,373	3,227,018	+	19,355

BONDS.

	Dec. 30,'16.	Jan. 1,'16.		Increase.
R.R. & mis.	$9,860,500	$19,410,000	—	$9,549,500
Gov't	4,251,500	7,482,000	—	3,230,500
State	24,000	12,000	+	12,000
City	59,000	418,000	—	359,000
Total all	$14,195,000	$27,322,000	—	$13,127,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	$1.62¼	$1.59	$1.72¼	$1.67½
Dec. 27	1.65⅞	1.58⅝	1.73¾	1.67⅞
Dec. 28	1.65⅝	1.63	1.73¾	1.71
Dec. 29	1.65½	1.61	1.73⅝	1.70⅛
Dec. 30	1.68	1.64½	1.75¼	1.71¼
Week's range	1.68	1.58⅝	1.75¼	1.67½

	July High.	July Low.
December 25	Holiday	
December 26	$1.41	$1.37⅛
December 27	1.41⅞	1.37⅛
December 28	1.40⅝	1.37⅞
December 29	1.39⅞	1.38
December 30	1.41⅝	1.38⅛
Week's range	1.41⅝	1.37⅛

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Dec. 26	.94	91	94⅛	91½	93½	90⅝
Dec. 27	.92⅝	91	93½	91⅛	93⅛	90½
Dec. 28	.92⅛	91⅛	93⅝	92⅛	92⅝	91½
Dec. 29	.92½	91⅝	93	91⅞	92⅛	91⅛
Dec. 30	.96	92	93⅝	92⅛	92⅞	91⅝
Week's range	.96	91	94⅛	91½	93½	90½

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Dec. 25—Holiday.						
Dec. 26	.50⅝	49⅛	54⅛	52⅞	52	50⅝
Dec. 27	.50⅛	49⅝	54⅛	52⅝	51⅛	50⅛
Dec. 28	.50⅛	49⅛	53⅞	53⅛	51⅝	50⅛
Dec. 29	.50⅝	49½	53⅞	53	51⅛	50⅝
Dec. 30	.51⅛	50⅛	54	53⅛	51⅞	50⅞
Week's range	.51⅛	49⅛	54⅛	52⅝	52	50⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Dec. 26	16.07	15.97	16.30	16.17
Dec. 27	16.02	15.82	16.22	16.00
Dec. 28	15.80	15.62	16.05	15.90
Dec. 29	15.65	15.10	15.95	15.55
Dec. 30	15.35	15.20	15.75	15.65
Week's range	16.07	15.10	16.30	15.55

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	$14.00	$13.95	$14.42	$14.37
Dec. 27	14.00	13.90	14.47	14.32
Dec. 28	14.00	13.90	14.45	14.35
Dec. 29	13.75	13.62	14.37	14.10
Dec. 30	13.72	13.62	14.25	14.15
Week's range	14.00	13.62	14.47	14.15

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	$27.25	$27.10	$26.95	$26.75
Dec. 27	27.25	27.15	26.97	26.80
Dec. 28	27.20	27.20	26.90	26.77
Dec. 29	27.05	26.75	26.77	26.50
Dec. 30	27.00	27.00	26.70	26.50
Week's range	27.25	27.00	26.97	26.10

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Dec. 26	16.80	16.38	16.86	16.21
Dec. 27	17.28	16.80	17.60	17.10
Dec. 28	17.00	16.65	18.00	17.30
Dec. 29	17.25	16.80	17.58	17.10
Dec. 30	17.08	17.01	17.38	17.19
Week's range	17.28	16.38	18.00	16.86

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Dec. 26	17.51	17.20	17.58	17.32	15.87	15.65
Dec. 27	17.89	17.39	17.93	17.45	16.38	15.87
Dec. 28	18.29	17.57	18.29	17.60	16.76	16.11
Dec. 29	17.85	17.36	17.88	17.40	16.38	15.90
Dec. 30	17.65	17.44	17.67	17.50	16.25	16.10
Week's range	18.29	17.20	18.29	17.83	16.76	15.65

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 30, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	91	96
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	101
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	92
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	62	66
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	106⅝	107
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	97½	99½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	100
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31	5	Mar. & Sep.	102¼	103
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	95	95½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	92½	93
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	101½	104
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	94	98
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¾
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	99	102
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	94½
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	90½	91½
Do conv. deb., '25	6	May & Nov.	98	100
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	103	104½
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	61¼	62
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	78½	79½
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	92½	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	97	98
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98¼
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	97	98½
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	103	105
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104½	105½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	97½	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	90	92
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	101	102½
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	83	85½
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	105	106
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	....	105	106
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78½	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	80	81½
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	102	102¾
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107¼	108¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	87
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	97¼	98¼
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	96½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	96½
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	94
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	95½
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	104½	105½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	101¼	102
Portl'd G. & C. 1st, '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portl'd Gen. E. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	85
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	98½
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons. '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	95½	97½
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	95½
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	100	101
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	99½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	84	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	101½	103
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98½	101
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	91	92½
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94¼	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	84	85
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83½	84
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	92	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106⅝	107
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	81¼	82
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	97½	99½

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphohpone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	102
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	104¼	105¼
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	97	98½
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 30, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	26	27
Do pf.	..	..	....	86	87
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	152	154½
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	375	378
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111½	113
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	79	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	88¼	89
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	40	41
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	72	73½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11½	12½
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	70	72
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	26	28
Atlantic Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	111	114
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	86	89
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	82¾	83¼
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Jan 1, 17	321	324
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 17	92½	93
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15, 17	30	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	100	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60	60½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	84½
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jul 15, 16	74¼	..
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	100	101
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	26	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	..	..	....	90	94½
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	16	17
Do pf.	..	..	....	55	55½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	90	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	132	..
International Traction	1	..	Sep 1, 16	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	..	90
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	38	42
Do pf.	..	..	....	65	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	103	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	17	19
Do pf.	..	..	....	59	61
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	90	..
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Niagara Falls Power	..	..	....	166	168
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 16	59	63
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 16	106	107
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	100¼
Ontario Power	..	..	....	53	..
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	64	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	91¼	91¾
Republic Ry. & Light	..	..	....	49½	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	76
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 16	93½	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	107	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	15½	16
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	42	43
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	10	10½
Do pf.	..	..	....	48	50
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	49½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76½	77
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	32	33
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	70¼	70½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	78	79½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	81¾	81½
Western Power	..	..	....	20½	21½
Do pf.	1	Q	Oct 16, 16	69½	71½
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15, 16	30	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	92

a—2% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Capital	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	480	490
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	475	479
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	153	158
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	615
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	800	815
Columbia	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	298	304
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	a12	Q	Dec 31,16	563	567
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1810	1830
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	250	260
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	475	479
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	135	138
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	117
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	150	155
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	..	420
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	605	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	300
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	390	395
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	420	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	1025
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	450	460

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 30, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	*560	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	180
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	..	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	J. & J.	105	110
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	*368	370
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3½	Q	Jan 1, 17	250	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	115	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 17	395	402
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	200
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	527	530
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	195	205
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	323	330
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	188	191
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	350
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	*80
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	8	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1050	1110
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	180	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	490	510
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	710	720
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	420	435
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	510	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	225	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	900	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	328	333
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	265	280
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	310	320
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	285	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	..
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	415
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	230	250
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	550	570
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2¼	Q	Dec 30,16	145	155
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	288	295
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	359	364
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	580	595
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	7	Q	J. & J.	750	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	500	510
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	160	165
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	108	112
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	242	246
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	660	690

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

*Including 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*5	Q	Dec 20,16	340	345
American Chicle	1¼	..	Jan 20,16	58	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	78	83
Amer. Graphophone	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	168½	170
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	166	169
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,16	108½	109
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	105	107
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	188	195
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	51	54
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	74	76
Childs	b1½	Q	Dec 11,16	67	69
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 11,16	95½	97
Dixon Crucible	..	..	....	390	..
Hercules Powder pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	115	117
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30,16	52	53
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1¼	Q	May 1, 16	83	87
Do pf.	1¼	Q	May 1, 16	75	77
Lanston Monotype	..	..	....	74	76
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30,16	166	167¾
New Jersey Zinc	†9	Q	Nov 10,16	348	350
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 16,16	60	63
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 16,16	90	91
Prestolite	..	..	....	132	136
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	14¼	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	79	82
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	44½	45½
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	155	165
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	101¼	103
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23,16	99	102
Singer Sew. Machine	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	263	266
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	136	138
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	38	42
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And $5 extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Four Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	Holiday.			
Tuesday	47,842	97,095	261,785	$142,003
Wednesday	53,918	75,620	310,735	184,000
Thursday	75,198	137,723	306,910	307,000
Friday	46,585	64,815	259,600	293,000
Saturday	Holiday.			
Total	223,543	375,253	1,139,030	$926,003

INDUSTRIALS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,600	*Aetna Expl	5	3⅞	4	—⅝
1,000	*Am. D. Syn.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1,500	Am. Int. Cor., ($50 paid)	58	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅞
2,000	Am. Wr. Pa.	4⅞	4	4⅛	—⅝
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord	20½	20½	20½	..
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
1,400	*Butler Chem.	3⅜	2½	3⅛	—⅛
4,000	*But'w'th J.	65	52½	52½	—2½
3,000	*Cal. Sh'b'd'g.	15¾	15	15⅛	—⅛
300	Can. N. G. C.	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
2,000	Carwen St'l.	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
2,500	*Car L. & P.	3	2½	2⅝	—⅛
900	*Cent. Foundry	25¾	24	24	—⅞
1,000	Cent. Fdy. pf.	40½	40½	40½	+1½
100	C. I. Co. of Am.	8	7½	7½	—⅛
100	Cramp Shipb.	80	80	80	..
2,300	Chevr. Motor	135	123	125	—6
1,550	Emerson Phon.	10	9	9½	—¼
1,900	*Falls Motor v. trust ctfs.	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
600	F. D. & Ch., (cash)	50	50	50	..
3,300	F. D. & Ch., reg.	49	45	47½	—2½
100	*Fisher B. C.	40	40	40	..
1,000	H. & B. Car Co.	42	40	40	—⅝
195	Holly Sug. C.	45	40	45	+2
165	H. S. Cor. pf.	100	98⅛	98⅛	..
250	*Imp. Tob. Co. of Canada	6	5	6	..
2,050	*Imp. Car. Ch.	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Int. Arms Fu. Sec. Corp.	24	23	23	+⅝
500	Inter. Motors	5	5	5	..
300	Inter. Mot. pf.	25	25	25	..
7,500	*†J.O.S.,(new)	38	30	38	+3
800	Kathod. Br. pf.	3⅝	3	3½	+½
4,600	K.T. & R. com.	17⅜	16½	17	+⅛
1,100	Kresge	11½	11	11	—1
200	Kresge pf.	11	11	11	..
3,500	*Lake T. B.	9	8	8½	+1
1,800	*L. T. B. 1st pf	9	8½	9	+½
2,200	*Lima L., new	46½	45	46⅛	—⅝
400	Lukens Steel	100	99	99	..
1,800	Marconi of A.	3	3	3	..
2,700	M. A. v. t. ctfs	60	47	50	..
300	M. A. pf. v. t. ctfs., 1-3 pd.	64½	64	64½	+1½
600	*Mex. P. E. Co	20⅜	20¼	20¼	..
52,000	*Mid. Steel	62⅝	56⅛	58⅝	+2⅛
700	*Mit. Motors	51⅛	51	51⅛	—⅛
1,200	*Nat. Acme	38	36	36	—2
8,100	*N. Y. Ship	45½	44½	44⅝	..
100	N. Y. Trans.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅝
6,100	N. A. P. & P.	9	8⅛	8½	+⅜
2,000	*Pierce-Arrow	55	52	52	+⅝
10	*P. E. & M. Co.	90	80	80	..
250	*S.-Booth Cp.	35	35	35	—4
135	A. O. S. Cp. pf	96	91	95	+1
600	S. & T. T. pf.	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
1,900	*St. Jo. Lead	18	17	17½	—¼
1,200	*Steel A. Corp.	7⅛	6½	6⅛	—1
7,600	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	30	25½	26	—1⅛
618	*Todd Shipyds.	86	82½	84	+1
300	*T. W. S. F.	43	42⅝	43	+½
1,100	T. F. v. t. ctfs	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
3,900	U. S. Steam. Co	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
400	Un. Dyewood.	66	65	66	+3
1,700	U. S. Tung.	20	20	20	..
9,100	*Un. Motors	46½	45¼	45⅛	..
4,300	*U. A. S. Cp.	51	48	48½	—1⅛
5,500	*West. El. rts.	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	..
300	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	5	1	1	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,300	*Wright-Martin Aircraft	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
200	*Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	65	60	60	..
1,300	*Zinc Concent.	4⅛	4	4	—⅛

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,000	*Pere Marq'te	87⅞	86½	87⅛	+1
100	*Pere Marq'te Pref. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+1⅞
1,500	C. & N.W. rts.	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	..
2,000	*P. & W. Va.	22	20	20	—1⅛
100	*P. & W. Va. pf.	54	54	54	..
300	*Rock I. w. i.	42½	41⅝	42⅛	..
50	*Rock I. pf. A	90	90	90	..
300	*Rock I. pf. B	75	74½	74½	+½
200	*Western Pac.	21⅛	21	21	—½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5,300	Ang.-Am. Oil.	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅝
10	Buckeye P. L.	115	115	115	—3
151	Illinois P. L.	231	228	229	+9
240	Ohio Oil	397	385	388	—2
16	St. O. of Cal.	365	361	365	+1
6	St. O. of Ind.	830	830	830	..
10	S. W. P. P. L.	115	115	115	..
95	St. O. of N. Y.	270	267	267	—3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,800	*Bar. O. & G.	3	2½	2½	—⅝
500	*Contl. Ref.	11	11	11	..
450	Con. Mex. Oil	1	1	1	..
2,575	*Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	17⅜	16⅞	17	..
6,750	*Cos. O. & G.	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅝
10,000	*Federal Oil	6⅝	5⅞	6	—⅛
4,500	*Gen. R. & P.	⅞	1-16	⅝	..
2,650	*Houston Oil	22	20	21⅛	+1⅛
22,100	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	1-16	⅛	⅛	..
3,900	*Merritt Oil	13	11½	12	+1
5,500	Metro.-Petrol.	3⅛	3	3	..
41,500	*†Midwest Oil	57	53	57	+7
42,200	*†Monon. Oil	85	69	85	+16
21,000	*†Okla. Oil	12	10½	12	..
5,000	*Okla. Oil pf.	1	1	1	..
34,500	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅝
11,500	†Omar O. & G	42	35	40	—2
4,900	Penn. Gaso.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	..
8,400	*Royal Dutch	68	65	66	—1
1,950	*Sap. Oil & R.	10	9½	10	+½
47,000	Seq. Oil & R.	2	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
16,000	*Sinclair Oil	64	59½	61	—1
3,200	*Un. W. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
5,000	†Utah Pet. Co., (a pros.)	60	50	50	+5
8,000	Vac. Gas & O.	⅝	1-16	⅝	+1-16
22,500	*Victoria Oil	1½	1	1½	..
12,300	*†West End Oil & Gas	70	55	60	—15
11,000	*Wyom. Pet.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅝

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,500	Alba.-Br. Col. Met., (pros.)	1¼	⅝	⅝	..
25,180	Alaska Mines	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
12,400	*†Alaska Std.	27	24	25	—1
1,000	Am. Comdr.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—1
50,000	*†Ariz. Chlor.	44	33	44	+8
8,500	*Ariz. Copflds.	⅝	½	⅝	..
19,600	*†Atlanta	10	9	10	+½
2,400	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10,100	Big Ledge Cop.	4	3½	3⅝	—⅝
13,200	*Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	1⅛	+1-16
5,000	Bitter Creek, (a prospect)	⅞	1-16	⅝	..
900	*†Booth	10	10	10	..
27,000	*†Bos. Creek	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	+⅛
37,100	Bos. & Mon.	80	65	80	+8
14,200	*†B'dshaw Cop.	1½	1¼	1 7-16	+1-16
13,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc v.t. ctfs.	11⅝	10	10½	—⅝
10,500	Butte-Detroit	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
100	Butte-N. Y.	1½	1½	1½	..
3,600	†Caledonia	49	47	49	—1
34,850	*Calu. & Jer.	2⅛	1⅞	2	—⅛
4,300	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	⅞	..
4,000	†Cashboy	7	6	7	—1
2,400	Cerro de Pas.	37⅛	34	34⅛	—1⅛
8,100	Cerro Gordo	3⅛	1⅛	2	—⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5,000	Comwith. Min.	20	15	20	..
4,400	Con. Cop	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
2,000	*Con.-H'mestd.	1-16	½	½	—⅛
4,300	Cres. Con. Gold	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅝
1,760	Dundee-Ariz. Cop., (pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7,000	Ely Con	16	14	15	..
19,350	*Emma Con.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+⅛
1,535	FirstNat. Cop.	3⅝	3½	3⅞	+⅛
24,000	†Goldfield Con.	75	59	70	+10
5,100	*†Gdfld. Merg.	6	5½	6	..
5,000	Gold Hill	13	10	13	..
3,500	*†Grand C. G.	18	13	13	..
8,300	*Greenm'r Min	2⅝	2	2¼	—⅛
18,000	Hargraves M.	16	15	16	—1
3,300	Howe Sound	8	7⅞	8	+1
3,890	Hecla Mining	8	7½	7⅞	+1-16
4,500	Insp. N. Cop., (a pros.)	1-16	½	½	—1-16
28,500	Ind. Lead	17½	15½	16	..
3,520	*Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	..
8,000	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1½	1⅜	1⅞	..
1,400	Jerome Victor	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4,750	*†Jim Butler	85	82	84	+2
1,200	*Josevig-Ken.	1-16	⅝	⅝	+⅛
11,250	†Jumbo Ext.	29	26	27	..
500	La Rose Con.	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
4,200	*†Kewanas	20	18	19	..
2,050	*L. Prieta M.C., (a pros.)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
3,200	*†Loon Lake	50	47	50	+5
8,750	Louisiana Con	98	90	93	+3
3,300	Magma Cop.	42	38½	39½	—1½
8,000	*†Marsh Min.	10	9	10	..
100	Marysv'e Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
2,700	Mason Val.	6	5⅛	5½	+⅛
1,950	†McK.-Dar	55	50	51	—1
4,000	Miami Cons, (a pros.)	40	39	40	..
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2	2¼	..
8,575	*Mojave Tung.	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	—½
1,250	Monitor Silver	1½	1	1⅛	—½
27,000	*Monster Chief	1-16	⅝	1-16	+1-16
2,100	*†Mon. G. M.	81	80	80	—3
79,000	*†Mother Lode	45	40	41	—2¼
3,100	*†N. Hanks M.	86	85	86	..
13,000	*Newray Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+¼
1,200	N. U. Bing'm.	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
5,000	Nipis. M. Co.	9⅛	8½	8½	—½
2,500	Ohio Cop., new, w. i.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
33,000	*†Old E. Leas.	64	47	64	+14
3,150	Pitts.-Idaho	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
16,000	Prog. M. & M	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,600	Pacific Sm.	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
16,000	Pitts. Jerome	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
8,600	*Ray Her. M.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+1-16
19,300	*†Rex Con. M.	51	46	47	—3
8,800	†Roch. Mines	67	63	64	—3
1,300	*†Round Mt.	40	39	40	..
500	*Sac. V. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
5,200	†San Toy	15	14	14	—1
1,450	*Santa R. D.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
200	†S. G. G. M.	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
600	*Sec. Thirty	12	10	11	..
4,550	Seneca Cop.	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	—1⅛
11,300	Sil. K. of Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
2,100	S. K. C. of U.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅝
12,450	*†Silver Pick.	25	22	23	—1
4,500	*†St. N. Zinc.	½	½	½	—1-16
11,300	Stan. Sil.-L.	1	½	½	—⅛
1,000	Stewart	1-16	1-16	1-16	..
15,200	*†Suc. Min.	47	40	42	+2
40,200	†S. M. (a pr.)	52	32	48	+16
7,000	*†Thomp.-K.	34	32	34	+5
70,200	T. B. G. pf.	1	½	½	—⅛
4,900	Teck Hughes	76	73	75	..
340	Tono. Belm.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
10,350	Ton. Exten.	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	—1-16
800	Tono. Mining	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
12,700	*†Troy-Ariz.	65	55	55	—5
400	Tuol. Copper	2	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5,000	Tri Bullion	⅝	¼	⅝	..
535	Un. Eastern	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
13,600	*Un. M. of A.	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
19,500	*U. S. C. M.	10⅛	9	9	—1
2,900	*U.V.C.Cp.Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
10,600	*Un. V. Ext.	38⅛	37	37⅛	+⅝

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	*Va. L. & Z.	4	3½	3⅝	+⅛
1,000	West E. Con.	70	68	69	—1
7,500	W. C. M. Co.	36	34	36	+2
2,000	*White C.Cop.	⅛	½	½	..
4,850	*White O. M.	5⅛	4	5	+1⅞
2,600	W. P. of Nev.	59	53	58	..
21,000	†Yer. M. C.	28	28	24	..
1,380	*Yusc. Con.	⅞	⅝	⅝	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$30,000	*French M. 6s.	97½	96⅝	97	..
340,000	*Am. T. & T. new 6s	99¼	99	99⅛	..
37,000	*Mid. St. 5s	95	94⅛	95	..
10,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s.	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
5,000	R. G. new 5½s.	94½	94½	94½	..
500,000	*Sin. Oil 6s	117	111	112	—⅝
4,003	*Vic. Oil 6s	103	103	103	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

Our Guarantee Still Stronger

OUR title policy is the safest in the world because we have saved so large a share of our earnings instead of distributing them all as dividends.

As shown by the following statement, our capital, surplus and undivided profits to-day amount to $17,256,362

The quality of service we render and our strong financial condition are two good reasons why we are doing the major portion of the title insurance business in Greater New York.

Statement at the Close of Business December 31, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Public Securities	$633,317.98	Capital	$5,000,000.00
Other Securities	7,478,225.75	Surplus (all earned)	11,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	9,639,523.10	Undivided Profits	1,256,362.49
Loans and Discounts	22,264,901.06	Amounts due Depositors	32,373,226.93
Accounts receivable	206,319.54	Certified and Officers' Checks	834,650.91
Banking Houses and other Real Estate	2,572,718.30	Reserved for Taxes, Interest and Expenses	192,749.77
Accrued Interest	377,155.66		
Cash on hand and in Bank	7,484,828.71		
Total	$50,656,990.10	Total	$50,656,990.10

Added to undivided profits out of the year's business after paying $1,000,000 in dividends $387,107

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

OFFICES

MANHATTAN
176 Broadway
137 West 125th Street

BRONX
372 East 149th Street

NASSAU COUNTY
Mineola

BROOKLYN
175 Remsen Street
196 Montague Street

QUEENS
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City

STATEN ISLAND—Richmond
Stapleton

266th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of December 22, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 5, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, December 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY. Dividend No. 41.

A dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c.) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, has been declared payable on January 29, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 12, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., December 27, 1916.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 26th, 1916.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., INC.

New York, December 19, 1916.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 16 of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the First Preferred Stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, will be paid on January 10, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1916.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 21, 1916.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 28, 1916.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 29, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable January 29, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business January 5, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE EAST BUTTE COPPER MINING COMPANY

A dividend of one dollar per share will be paid out of the earnings of the current year on January 29th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business December 30, 1916.

FRANK P. SON, Treasurer.
Dec. 22, 1916.

Hooker Electrochemical Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the company, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, ratifying, if found expedient, the actions of the Board of Directors taken since the last Annual Meeting, as set forth in the Minute Book of their proceedings, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. If you find that you cannot be present at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting in person, kindly sign and have witnessed the inclosed proxy and return the same in the addressed envelope inclosed herewith. The proxy may be made out to E. H. Hooker or H. W. Hooker, or any other stockholder who is to be present at the meeting.

E. H. HOOKER, President.
L. A. WARD, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 30, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster Street, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing trustees of the company for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business of the company as may properly come before said meeting.

ALPHONSE F. MONEUSE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 5th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 6th, 1917, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 10th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 30, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

FEDDE & PASLEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Consolidation of A. S. Fedde & Co. and R. S. Pasley
Jan. 1, 1917.

55 Liberty Street, New York

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1917, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Dated December 30, 1916.
ROBERT G. RASQUIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE THAT

Mr. Stephen Fuguet, who has decided to retire for the present from active business, ceases to be a partner in our firm as of December 31, 1916.

CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Josephthal, Louchheim & Company has been this day dissolved by limitation.

LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL,
WALTER C. LOUCHHEIM,
LOUIS STERNBERGER.

New York, December 31st, 1916.

Peace Bonds & Stocks

We have just prepared for our clients a careful exhibit of the various types of investment issues most desirable to hold when the war ends. A few free copies are available.

Ask for Circular C.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

5½%

Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau & Cedar Streets.

New York, December 30, 1916.

The interest of the ESTATE OF WILLIAM A. READ in this firm ceases on this date.

The business of the firm will be continued by the remaining partners under the same firm name.

WM. A. READ & CO.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

December 31st, 1916.

Mr. THOMAS COCHRAN, heretofore President of the Liberty National Bank of New York, is this day admitted as partner in our firms in New York and Philadelphia.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

R. H. SIMPSON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York, Jan. 1st, 1917.

We wish to announce that we have admitted Mr. Robert C. Hanks to membership in our firm.

R. H. SIMPSON & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1917.

Mr. WILLIAM E. BLEWETT has been authorized to sign for us in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Mr. ARCHIBALD GRACIE OGDEN has been given our limited Power of Attorney to sign drafts, cheques, and bills of exchange.

Messrs. J. WRIGHT BROWN and NEWBOLD LeROY have resigned from our staff as of this date.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY.

We take pleasure in announcing that on January 1st Mr. Louis Sternberger will become associated with our firm as a general partner, and Mr. William A. Knight will become associated with our firm as a special partner.

WARREN W. ERWIN & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
42 Broadway, New York.

We beg to announce that
JOHN H. BENNETT
CHARLES O. RICHARDSON
HARRY L. BAILEY
have this day been admitted to membership in our firm.

WELLINGTON, SEARS & CO.
Boston, January 1, 1917.

We beg to announce that Mr. Effingham Lawrence has this day retired from our firm and that Mr. Carl G. Rasmus and Mr. Harold L. Robinson have been admitted as general partners.

TAYLOR, SMITH & HARD.
49 Wall Street, New York City.
Dated, January 1st, 1917.

25 Broad Street, New York, 1st January, 1917

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. NICHOLAS G. RUTGERS, Jr., member of the New York Stock Exchange, becomes a partner in our firm from 2nd January, 1917.

WILLIAMS, NICHOLAS & MORAN,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

49 Wall St., New York, January 1st, 1917.

We beg to announce that Mr. PHINEAS SONDHEIM has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO.

We wish to announce that Mr. N. S. SEELEY and Mr. JEROME A. HUGHES have this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

HENRY ZUCKERMAN & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
January 2, 1917.

We regret to announce that Mr. SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN, by reason of ill health, retires from our firm this day.

ASIEL & CO.
January 1, 1917.

New York, January 1st, 1917.

MR. OLIVER ISELIN, SON OF MR. WILLIAM E. ISELIN, and Mr. KENNETH P. BUDD have this day been admitted as partners in our firm. WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

If you find it necessary to renew stock without delay send a day prepaid telegram to The New York Times and next morning an advertisement will appear in the Buyers' Wants column of The Times stating your need. Replies may be addressed to a box number. Rate of advertising, 50 cents a line of six words. —Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:39|Moon sets..1:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:44	2:01	8:06	8:19
Governors Island	2:26	2:43	8:48	8:58
Hell Gate	4:19	4:58	11:06	11:21

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 31.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
SS Marengo, Hull, Dec. 7.
SS Inveran, Havre, Dec. 6.
SS Atahualpa, Para, Dec. 18.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, Dec. 22.
SS Tsuyama Maru, Cristobal, Dec. 22.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Dec. 27.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Dec. 28.
SS Gamma, Kirkwall, Dec. 2.
SS Sabine, Boston, Dec. 27.
SS Von Hogendrop, Cristobal, Dec. 22.
SS Saramacca, Belize, Dec. 20.
SS Paloma, Cuba, Dec. 26.
SS Yuna, Boston, Dec. 28.
SS Carolyn, Buenos Aires, Dec. 3.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, Dec. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Kroonland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Dec. 24
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Dec. 22
Andania	London	Dec. 16
Ausonia	London	Dec. 17
Polyphemus	London	Dec. 10
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Alcer	Rotterdam	Dec. 8
Orure	Hull	Dec. 7
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 12
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8
Admiralem	Lisbon	Dec. 11
Navahoe	Madeira	Dec. 14
San Giorgio	Genoa	Dec. 13
Yselhaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Jobshaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Belgier	Havre	Dec. 19
Calamares	Havana	Dec. 29
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 27
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 29
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Dec. 23
Siberian	Messina	Dec. 17
Havana	Havana	Dec. 30
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 27
Eocene	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Alamo	Mobile	Dec. 26
Dromo	Bordeaux	Dec. 17
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Bantu	Cristobal	Dec. 23
Anvers	Barry	Dec. 15
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 1
El Dia	Galveston	Dec. 28
DUE THURSDAY.		
Santa Catalina	Cristobal	Dec. 27
J. D. Archbold	Cristobal	Dec. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 1
Carrillo	Kingston	Dec. 30
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 1
El Sud	Galveston	Dec. 29
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 30
DUE FRIDAY.		
Tatsumo Maru	London	Dec. 21
Frederick Luckenbach	Santos	Dec. 9
*Alfonzo XII	Havana	Jan. 1
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 28
El Mundo	Galveston	Dec. 30
DUE SATURDAY.		
Cairnhill	Havre	Dec. 21
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 3
Clematis	Bordeaux	Dec. 22
Vienna	La Pallice	Dec. 22
DUE SUNDAY.		
*St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Mexico	Havana	Jan. 4
Esperanza	Nassau	Jan. 4
Cuthbert	Manaos	Dec. 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Roma, Naples	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Montanan, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Yuma, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jordan, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Buenos Aires	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Jelling, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico II, Salina Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vauban, Rio Janeiro	1:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	—	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Alfonzo XII., Bilbao	—	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 6. SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 10:30 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Rochambeau, and at 11 A. M. Jan. 6, SS Espagne.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Jan. 20, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 31, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 6, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 13, SS San Giorgio.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru ....Jan. 1

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ....Jan. 4

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....Jan. 5

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ....Jan. 7

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Jan. 12

Transatlantic Mails.

France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ....Jan. 1

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma ....Jan. 2

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ....Jan. 6

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Jan. 6

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord ....Jan. 6

France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (sea post)—Espagne ....Jan. 6

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 31.

SS Kroonland, Liverpool to New York, was 203 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due Jan. 1, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS J. D. Archbold, Balboa to New York, was 1,008 miles from Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M., 30th.

SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 109 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Santa Catalina, Balboa to New York, was 852 miles S. at noon.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 86 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. John's bar at 7 P. M.

SS Frederick Luckenbach, Buenos Aires to New York, was 370 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 16 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 83 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Onega, Bermuda to New York, was 115 miles E. of Chesapeake at 8 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 257 miles N. E. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 235 miles W. of Havana at noon.

SS Bantu, Callao to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 239 miles S. at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 288 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 705 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:20 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 246 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 27 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 6 A. M.—Ohioan..Jan. 2

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Montanan ....Jan. 3

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8 A. M.—Zacapa....Jan. 3

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Maracaibo ....Jan. 3

Haiti, (Curacao must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Nickerie....Jan. 3

Turks Island, Puerto Plata, and Sanchez, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Yuna....Jan. 4

Yucatan and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Progreso, Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Norden ....Jan. 4

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle ....Jan. 4

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama ....Jan. 4

St. Lucia, (Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via St. Lucia, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall....Jan. 5

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Puntarenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Champerico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 9 A. M.—Mexico II....Jan. 5

Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince..Jan. 5

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, at 12 M.—Jelling ....Jan. 5

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Tivives....Jan. 5

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana....Jan. 6

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Coamo ....Jan. 6

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 8:30 A. M.—Vauban..Jan. 6

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama ....Jan. 6

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro...Jan. 6

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Calamares..Jan. 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Nov. 29; Sydney, Nov. 30; Auckland, Dec. 6, and Wellington, Dec. 7—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Dec. 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Will sublet building in business district at figure showing over thousand dollars profit annually; short or long lease. B 160 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Factory sites at Flushing; rail and water; plot of 5,000 square feet or more; same freight rate at New York; only 18 minutes distant. Halleran Agency, Flushing, N. Y.

Two-family, modern brick; Bath Beach subway; assessed $4,900; price $5,200; mortgage $3,750. Advertiser, 419 Gold St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath; fully decorated; all modern improvements; garden plot; block from school and trolley; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for small cash payment and $17 monthly; one month's rent free; write for photo and information. "Park," Box 173 Times Downtown.

If you are ready to buy now, will give big bargain in comfortable home of 7 rooms, some improvements; outbuildings, chicken run, fruit, garden, &c.; price $2,400; little cash and $20 monthly buys it; 30 minutes out. H. B., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU are looking for a little home and plenty of ground for garden, &c., near school, stores and trolley for $75 cash and $7 monthly, call at once B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

50c A WEEK will bu[illegible] fine high and dry lots, in large tow[illegible] depot, $25 each; perfect title, warra[illegible]ed. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Ave.[illegible]lyn.

New England—[illegible]e or To Let.

BERKSHIRE [illegible]OPERTIES.
List your properties now.
Archer, 10 East 43d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent small factory building in vicinity of New York City; 5,000 to 10,000 square feet of floor area; heating plant; electric wiring; gas, sewer, and water connections; must not be very near dwellings; give full particulars. L 270 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Splendid 100-acre farm in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, with registered stock and tools; will exchange for 2-family brick house in Brooklyn; no brokers. G. H. Kimball, 93 Park St., Springfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FINE LARGE LOFT, light 4 sides, sprinkler; modern construction; fine shipping facilities; moderate rent. Janssen Building, 132d Street and Brown Place, Bronx.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Store and basement, 25x100, 3 West 30th; rent reasonable. E. Tanenbaum Realty Corp., 212 5th Av.

Corner office, 4th Av. and 31st St. Telephone Greeley 3256.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Pressure has fallen generally and decidedly throughout the plains States, the central valleys, and the lake region, with a moderate disturbance over the extreme north, the general depression extending into the Missouri Valley and the north upper lake region, attended by snows in the west upper lake region, the upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys. There were also rains in the West Gulf and the Pacific States, but elsewhere the weather was fair. It is much warmer in the central valleys and the upper lake region, and slightly warmer elsewhere as a rule, except in the South Atlantic States, and temperatures are again nearly normal east of the Rocky Mountains, but are still quite low for the season in the extreme West. In the Atlantic States, fair weather Monday will be followed by snow or rain over the north, and rain over the southern districts Monday night or Tuesday. Temperatures will be somewhat higher.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate southwest and south; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Monday or Monday night, warmer. Tuesday cloudy, probably snow.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Monday, followed by snow. Tuesday local snows.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday. Tuesday snow north, snow or rain in south portion.

Northern New England—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday snow.

Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Southern New England—Fair, warmer Monday, probably rain or snow at night or Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	18	20	4 P. M.	30	30
6 A. M.	18	20	6 P. M.	30	27
9 A. M.	19	20	9 P. M.	31	25
12 M.	25	25	11 P. M.	30	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 18 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.41 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

Fire Record

		Loss.
A. M.		
1:25	Queensboro Bridge, (auto;) W. L. Harris	$500
1:30	601 W. 56 St.; John Brenner	Slight
2:20	469 W. 163 St.; Jacob Ruppert	Slight
2:35	203 E. 119 St.; not given	Slight
2:40	406 E. 62 St.; Lippman & Schnurmacher	$5,000
9:00	485 Jackson Av.; Kenneth Dibble	Slight
11:00	Post St. & Bronx Blvd.; Fleishman & Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:30	131 E. 17 St.; Dr. Colin T. Cegg	Slight
1:20	Morris Hts. Station; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
1:40	3,935 Barnes Av.; Paul Bloch	Slight
1:55	45 St. & Madison Av.; Theiss Estate	Slight
4:00	209 E. 32 St.; Charles Rublinger	Slight
4:15	493 East Fordham Road; Thomas Kennedy	Slight
6:15	Bear Swamp Road; not given	Slight
6:35	222 E. 119 St.; Max Levinson	Slight
6:40	Vanderbilt Av., at 44 St., (auto;) Westcott Express Co.	Slight
6:45	468 152 St.; Floyd & Franklin	Slight
7:10	613 E. 136 St.; Butler & Weiss	Slight
8:15	776 E. 183 St.; Abraham Weil	Slight
9:00	412 E. 123 St.; Frank Esposito	Slight
9:00	348 E. 84 St.; Ed Ferrone	$800
10:30	603 Water St.; Annie Nackin	Slight

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

Special.—Furnished house at Montclair from January 15th; house of nine rooms, two bathrooms; $100.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Delightful country home. Attractively furnished; modern improvements, open fires. Easy commuting distance; Westchester Hills; moderate rent. For particulars telephone Schuyler 7318.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, PREFERABLY NEW ROCHELLE, FURNISHED HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, WITH GROUNDS; GARAGE MUST BE MODERN AND COMPLETE; YEARLY LEASE FROM EARLY SPRING. DETAILS AND PRICE TO E. R. MASBACH, 84 WARREN ST., CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 39 EAST.—High-class elevator apartments. 3, 4, 6, 7 large, light rooms, $720-$1,500; maid service. Manager on premises.

63D ST., 33 EAST.—Select modern apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hall attendant will show.

West Side.

72D, 305 WEST.—Five rooms, two baths; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

118TH, 368 WEST.—Parlor floor and basement; modern improvements; newly renovated; fine neighborhood.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment, 270 Convent Av., corner 141st St. Near Broadway subway station, at 137th St. See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—Sublet cheerful five-room modern elevator apartment; convenient.

Brooklyn

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights; 5 minutes Borough Hall subway, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge; two-room and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $32.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, to sublet furnished; fireplace, telephone, electric light.

50TH, 19 WEST.—In private family, entire second floor, (including bath,) with use of foyer and separate reception parlor; furnishings and service, like neighborhood, of most exclusive character; breakfast optional.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Apartment in private family; two very large rooms, foyer, reception parlor, private bath; non-housekeeping; breakfast optional; $200 per month; room for maid. Circle 1178.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; electricity, parquet, heat, gas, telephone; refined private house; $150 monthly.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; parquet floors.

83D ST., 233 WEST.—For immediate possession, seven-room and bath corner apartment; beautifully furnished; sunshine all day long in every room but one; owner going South; price $250 per month. L. A. Woodward. Schuyler 9125.

89TH, 267 WEST, (off West End Av.)—Eight rooms and three baths; high-class elevator apartment; seventh floor; immediate possession; references exchanged. 6,620 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST, HOTEL LUDINGTON.—Three doors from Broadway; beautifully furnished, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 large, sunny rooms; shower bath; bountiful closets; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $16 to $40 weekly; $65 to $140 monthly. Telephone Riverside 1763.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large, outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., (near Fiftieth St.)—Bachelor apartment, very high class, sumptuously furnished, particularly attractive; includes living room, bedroom and bath; club service. Telephone Schuyler 3390, or address B 123 Times.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, East, West Side. $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

MODERN 8-room house, choice residential district; steam, electricity, 3 baths; completely and newly furnished; sacrifice $250 month. River 4517.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FOR JANUARY, February, and March, furnished apartment, 6 to 8 rooms and two baths; state particulars. Address G. H. N., Room 904, 82 Beaver St.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916.
Special Suburban Brougham.
6-passenger, closed-coupled, model 53. Equipped with Silvertown cord tires, complete, and one new extra. U. S. E. shock eliminators and bumper. Has been driven 1,500 miles. Very reasonable.
CADILLAC 1914.
7-Passenger touring. In exceptionally fine mechanical condition; good tires; extras. Will sell very reasonable to close out.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. See Art, 'phone Mulberry 3340.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT SEDAN, 1916; run 4,000 miles; car in brand new condition with genuine Springfield body; no reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS-OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $1,250.
Run less than 2,000 miles; runs and looks like a new car; best bargain in New York; look this over before buying elsewhere. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

CHALMERS, beautiful limousine; latest type, perfect condition; sell or trade. Beickert, 110 West 63d St.

For Sale.—A number of factory demonstrators; these cars were used by Chevrolet officials. For full information and prices phone or write L. S. Wood, Chevrolet Motor Company, 600 West 57th St.

FORD AGENCY.—Full assortment pleasure, closed tops; commercial, $420; ton trucks, $475; time payments; open evenings, Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 88th. Telephone Lenox 4983.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—A1 condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1916, $1,350.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

MERCER touring 1914 car, in perfect shape; complete equipment throughout, with electric starting and lighting apparatus, also extra new non-skid Pennsylvania vacuum cup tires; bargain to quick buyer. Peerless, 1,926 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8763.

MERCER 1914 touring; perfect condition; $900. 1,632 Netherland Hotel.

PACKARD touring, 38 h. p., in fine shape; fully equipped, including two extra all weather Goodyear cord brand new tires and tubes; price $750. Peerless, 1,926 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8763.

PACKARD.—1914 6-48-7 passenger touring; runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price, $975; act quick. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1913, 48, limousine, touring. Henry Abbey, 333 West 57th St. Col. 2674.

STEARNS-KNIGHT landaulet; French brougham; 5 passenger; 2 disappearing seats; reading lamp, foot warmer, &c.; bargain. Phone Flatbush 3079.

STEARNS-KNIGHT landaulet; used one season; Quimby body; first-class condition; must sacrifice. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

S. G. V.—Landaulet, 1914, Quimby body; just overhauled and painted; new tires; smart car. J. C. W., Box 1,329, New York City.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire, by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE. PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS. Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. (Circle 774.)

AUTOMOBILES for New Year's.—Make your engagement now. Palace Auto Renting, 1,568 Broadway. Bryant 3421.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham; beautiful town car; newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD for Hire.—Beautiful late model Packard, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. W. Plumacher, Plaza 9263.

PACKARD landaulet, seven passenger; month, trip; lowest rates; excellent service. Lenox 8643.

PIERCE, 48, limousine; reasonable. Schmalz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE wanted; runabout or clover leaf; must be late model and in good condition; state mileage and best cash price. P. O. Box 306, Waterbury, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable single room, adjacent to bath; gentlemen only; references.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; also skylight; high-class house; bachelors; references required.

44TH, 4-8-10 WEST.—Nice room, electricity, bath, steam heat, in private family; $4. Apt. 32.

44TH, 234 WEST.—Pleasant front room for single gentleman; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Stuart.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $3, $4, $5, $6, $10, $12; select house; telephone service.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room; music allowed; other rooms; piano; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Suite of two desirable, well furnished rooms, in private apartment.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms reasonable; heated; telephone; references.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, every convenience, reasonable; meals optional.

69TH (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive room in high-class apartment; refined environment. Wilde.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Medium-sized room, skylight room; electricity; steam heat, bath; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, singly, together; gentlemen; private house; references.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; large closets; every convenience.

72D, WEST.—Large room and bath; gentleman only; references. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D ST., WEST.—Small room; gentleman; references. 1242 Columbus.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; subway express; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, suite or separately; bath, telephone. 2,008 Columbus; gentlemen.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; private baths; single rooms; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single room for gentleman; bath, phone; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 184 WEST.—Opening newly furnished, decorated house; large and small rooms.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small, large homelike rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH ST., 118 West.—Newly furnished private house, baths, electricity, phone, steam heat; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

82D, 139 WEST.—Three elegant furnished front rooms; all improvements; two blocks from subway; gentlemen. 'Phone Juliette, Schuyler 4889.

82D, 8 WEST.—Very desirable kitchenette; also small room.

85TH, (near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; elevator; shower; electricity; high-class apartment. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Cheerful third-floor front room, next bath; owner's home; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; also front room; steam, electricity.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; well heated; electric light; reference.

91ST, 169 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; comfortable; telephone, hot water. Belsheim.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Large front room; also medium; refinement; gentlemen. Apt. 32.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; telephone; convenient elevated, subway, and cars.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed front room, near bath; sunny, facing Broadway; suitable one; elevator apt. Bolich.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms; lavatory; modern elevator apartment; reasonable.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Newly furnished room; light; elevator; telephone service. Apt. 61.

113TH ST., 567 WEST, (N. E. Cor. B'way.)—Two exceptionally large, light, handsomely furnished front rooms, select apartment, private family. Phone 6700 Morningside, Apt. 6E.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large, light, outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; breakfast if desired.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; private family; shower; $3 monthly. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, connecting lavatory; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Attractive room with refined couple; home comforts; near Columbia University, Broadway subway; $3.50. Apt. 53.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractive single room; lavatory connected; elevator. Inquire Apt. 22.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Single room with lavatory, sunny. Apartment 51.

124TH 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelors' accommodations in modern apartment; $3-$6 weekly. Karlson.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Warm, cheerful, medium room; clean, quiet house; all conveniences; gentleman.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—High-class furnished room. Apartment D, evenings, or Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Sunny outside room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 42.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Parlor-bedroom suite, also large room, overlooking Hudson. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room with dressing room; steam heat; gentleman; references.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful 2d floor; every convenience; single room; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

Brooklyn.

BORO HALL TO WALL ST. subway, 5 minutes; large, heated, sunny room; bath; private home; one man, $5; two, $6. 167 State St., Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

72D ST. WEST.—Parlor floor, 4 rooms, bath. Reasonable. 1242 Col.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGER desires warm, sunny room, west side; cultured private family; Italian, French preferred; references essential. Y 218 Times Annex.

TWO YOUNG MEN want one or two furnished rooms, between 10th St. and Washington Square; give description and terms. B 167 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, steam heat, electricity; references.

22D ST., 41 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; reference; phone.

MADISON AV., 213. Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st St.)—Large room, suitable for two; refined house.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Desirable rooms; excellent table.

West Side.

12TH, 39 WEST.—Large front, sunny, steam-heated rooms; excellent table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; references exchanged; table guests.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; two gentlemen or couple; all improvements.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; excellent table; parlor dining.

77TH 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, elegant suite, in rose twin beds, grey enameled furniture, bath, sunny single room, running water; best home table, electricity.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, also medium room; excellent table; references exchanged.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined Jewish home for couple or gentlemen; large rooms, superior table.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 315, (74th.)—Beautiful rooms; excellent cuisine; gentlemen only; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING, correspondence, bookkeeping, and office system; part or whole time. Typist, B 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent to take entire charge, correspondent, $15.00. L 231 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL wishes position, experience cook, general houseworker, upstairs girl, or day's work. Call or write, E. Adams, 226 East 127th St.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, wishes to go out by the day; best references; $3. Write Miss Tisserand, 100 West 85th St.

COMPANION.—Age 40 years, and have had liberal education; believe that I can fill such a position to satisfaction. J., 2,694 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, 10 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; INITIATIVE; KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING; ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY. J. MARK, 436 CONVENT AV.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Young lady, 10 years' valuable experience, excellent education, training, perfect grammarian, executive ability, seeks position with big advertiser; salary, $25. B 34 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers.—Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Must be thoroughly competent; state references and salary. Address M. B., 133 East 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, wholesale clothing house experience preferred; state salary expected and reference. Answer by letter only, M. A., 21 West 4th.

FILE CLERKS, (2,) one experienced, other beginner, where ability will bring advancement; salary according to experience. Write, giving details, M 123 Times.

GIRLS, by large publishing house, for filing, searching, and complaint work; must be 16 years; permanent work; pay to start, $6 per week; 8-hour day; Saturday afternoons free; good opportunity advancement. Apply Tuesday A. M., Mr. O'Neill, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St.

HAIRDRESSER required who is an experienced Marcel waver; steady position. Call Tuesday, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HAIR GOODS saleslady required who is experienced at adjusting hair pieces. Call Tuesday, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

MAID, to travel in State with mother and 3½-year-old boy; first-class reference required. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, Mrs. Augustus Smith, Roselle, N. J.

NURSE, experienced, for two children, 2½ and 7. Call in the morning, H. Roggen, 320 Central Park West.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, experienced on Underwood machine and familiar with filing; good opportunity for advancement; $13.50 to start; state references. L 366 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Must be quick and good at figures; excellent opportunity; State particulars. M 77 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Two first-class operators for busy board; must have had considerable central office day experience; salary $12 per week. Apply by letter, stating experience. M 97 Times.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d St.

Immediate openings. First-class position.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 8272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3654.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 18, desires position. Mercantile experience and with public accountant. Excellent handwriting. Salary moderate. B 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant credit man; young man, (23,) thoroughly competent; good business experience, best references. B 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) pay rolls; now employed factory; seeks change. "Advancement," Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, office work; 29. Apt. 4, 567 East 158th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Hollander, 36 years of age, 13 years' driving and mechanical experience, seeks steady position; can do all repairs and guarantees satisfaction; good record and best city references. William Emsbor, 101 East 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) tall, smart, 10 years' experience, England, Australia, transcontinental; would give services free for one month while learning way about; private family preferred, or with salesmen. B 169 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write A. Allan, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience foreign and domestic cars; best references. Lemon, care of Webber Carburetor Co., 1,765 Broadway. Circle 2799.

CHAUFFEUR.—Spanish, colored, careful driver, wants steady position with private family; any make car; best references. Monzon, 46 West 99th St., care Mrs. Moe.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private family; willing, obliging, reference; machinist; seven years' experience. Henry Jackson, 1,459 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic and driver. Personal references; all repairs made. B 94 Times.

GARAGE FOREMAN.—Young man, 27, desides position; sober, intelligent, experienced, of good record, capable of handling men, understands perfect care of automobile; A1 references. Box 58, 1,515 3d Av.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE.—Man of ability, excellent record; open for engagement. B 163 Times.

SALESMAN.
Thirty years, with 8 years' selling experience, wishes to represent a meritorious specialty or general line; full details at interview. B 38 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Energetic, resourceful, experienced various specialty lines; A1 record. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, bright, energetic young man, seeks position; furnish best references; bookkeeping, general office work. L 302 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT seeks traveling position; highest credentials. Do you need a plugger of ability to represent you on road? Box 86, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, 1½ years college, business experience, able dictate, take complete care correspondence; references. Box 25, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG German, (24,) banking and export experience, speaks French, English fluently, is looking for new position. B 125 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ATTENDANT or orderly for institution; pay, $22.50 monthly. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, as an assistant; must be accurate and quick at figures; young American, married; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by a Stock Exchange house; must write a good hand and furnish excellent references; state salary expected. B 130 Times.

BOY
IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; ADVANCEMENT CERTAIN FOR BRIGHT, NEAT, AND INTELLIGENT BOY, 16-17 YEARS; GIVE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX L 364 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS for office work; permanent positions; $6 to start; must be 16; good opportunity for advancement and promotion. Call 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted, over 16 years in busy law office; must be intelligent, neat, public school graduate; answer in own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and salary expected. T 367 Times Downtown.

BOY—$6 start; bright, energetic; good appearance; high school education; excellent opportunity for advancement; advertising agency. L 344 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, intelligent, in the office of a woolen commission house; opportunity for the right party. Address Woolens, M 80 Times.

CHEMIST.—Reliable metallurgist, preferably familiar with mixing white metal and aluminium alloys and running analysis; permanent position; good opportunity for dependable man. L 297 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Large marine insurance office has vacancies for one or two clean cut, well educated, and ambitious men not over 30 years old; applicants should be good at mathematics and have had previous good business training; good opportunity for right men; salary, $18-$20 to commence; state age, experience, and references. T 371 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—IN COST DEPARTMENT OF LARGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL TUESDAY, A. M., MR. MEYER, 38 WEST 15TH ST.

COLLECTIONS.
Assistant wanted to collection manager of financial corporation; experience absolutely necessary in collection work, and a thorough knowledge of accounting; opportunity exceptional for right man; salary moderate to start, with advancement as ability and fitness are proved; unless opportunity is a paramount issue and you can give unqualified proof of past success and ability do not answer this advertisement. L 365 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT, reliable man with pleasing address, having thorough experience with contractors and builders and could successfully handle selling of tile, cement, brick, and other supplies for large manufacturing concern. Apply, stating experience and references, also salary expected. B 118 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. ADDRESS Y 205 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH STRUCTURAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES DESIRED. ADDRESS Y 205 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER wanted for Summer hotel in the mountains; long established; favorably known, with large clientele and exceptionally cultured and refined people; house and grounds kept up in manner of private estate, and manager must be able to maintain such an atmosphere; no bar. Address, with full particulars, M 105 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, with high school education; good prospects; state age and apply in own handwriting; give references. M 120 Times.

OPERATOR wanted for Underwood bookkeeping machine, familiar with sales ledgers, trial balances; state references, experience, and salary. L 332 Times Downtown.

PARTY interested, capable of handling salesmen disposing of small tracts of S. E. Oklahoma coal, oil, and gas land; big results. Write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

PIPE FITTERS WANTED.
25 first-class pipe fitters wanted on new and repair work in chemical plant, 60 miles from New York; good wages, good boarding facilities; give experience, age, etc. Address Y 201 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two or three experienced, reliable stationery salesmen to represent a high-grade and successful stationery firm; also want a wide-awake salesman of class to call on the largest institutions in the downtown district; also want a man to take care of a loose-leaf department; only one who understands it thoroughly; excellent opportunity for the right man; you must write full details in first letter; salary. X 250 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, &c.—Man wanted as salesman and assistant foreman for the factory of a photographic paper concern; permanent position insured. The Arto Photo Paper Company, 820 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN.
Why not start the New Year successfully? We believe the Encyclopaedia Britannica is the best selling proposition on the market today. More than one million dollars will be spent in advertising in the next few months. We furnish leads, train you thoroughly. Commission with drawing account. Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp., 120 W. 32d, 6th floor, New York.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission with drawing account. Address in confidence, M 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—A toy manufacturing concern has an opening for a live wire who can sell dolls and teddy bears; one with experience in toys and notions preferred; salary or commission, or both. Call 2 P. M., F. Goldbarger, 149 Wooster St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for live salesman of more than average ability; wanted in the printing line; a hustler, with good, clean business, can earn from $3,000 to $5,000 per year; drawing account and commission; interview by appointment. H. P., M 121 Times.

SALESMEN on the road; we have a crackerjack side line; does not conflict; commission basis; worth investigating; state your line and territory. Shrimpton Co., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Experienced umbrella man only for the Middle West, with trade; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. Bogen, Derman & Fox, 189 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Sponge salesman for city; good opportunity. state experience; salary, commission. X Y 102 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced on tools for small interchangeable parts; also expert checker; one who is quick and accurate. Address, stating experience, wages expected, &c., Y 202 Times Annex.

SHIRT FACTORY
SUPERINTENDENT
WANTED;
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES, MUST POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES; ONLY FIRST-CLASS MAN NEED APPLY.
GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO.,
22D & ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Age over 25; must be competent. Apply by letter or call Tuesday with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

WANTED—One or more men of good appearance and education for interviewing; not selling; straight salary; real opportunity to become connected with a growing business. B 106 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—Large shirtwaist manufactory wants a few clean-cut young men who can make themselves generally useful in showroom and large stockroom; good opportunity offered to right party; references and salary expected. M 147 Times.

YOUNG FELLOW to learn coal and iron business; good opportunity for advancement to right man. Inquire in person at Matlack Coal and Iron Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. C.

Employment Agencies.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for commercial office men. Mighill (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg., Times Bldg.

Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1,000 will buy half interest in going trade advertising business; experience unnecessary; exceptional opportunity for bright young man; big business possibilities. B 170 Times.

A man with $5,000 or over, for increasing a successfully established manufacturing business; remarkable opportunity. B 55 Times.

Large corporations and firms reorganized and financed; confidential. B 80 Times.

Owner tin mine desires to meet capitalist to develop same. Y 206 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

For Sale—150 horse power return tubular stationary steam boiler. Apply Rutherford Rubber Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Skates at half price. A. N. Jacob, 621 6th Av., Herald Square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN KING HODGES becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
AMORY G. HODGES & CO.
Jan. 1, 1917.

ABRAHAM.—NOAH SERIOUSLY SICK; MUST UNDERGO OPERATION; COME IMMEDIATELY; WIRE ME. FRANK.

SAMUEL THEIL, PRISONER OF WAR NO. 5,904, Tagilski Zavod in Nischni-tagil gub. Perem, Russia, would like S. and M. Weinberger, last heard of in Brooklyn, to communicate with him.

WILL PERSONS WITNESSING INCIDENT with lady in Park & Tilford's, Broadway and 146th St., Saturday forenoon, kindly communicate with Hyams, 32 Broadway.

W. B.—WRITE ME AT YOUR EARLIEST convenience. Max.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
*ROCHAMBEAU
Monday, January 1, 3 P. M.
†ESPAGNE
Modern Express. Suites with baths
Saturday, January 6, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO. Sat., Jan. 13, 3 P.M.
*One class cabin. †First and second class.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Broad 4900

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon.
St. Louis.....Jan. 6 | Kroonland.....Jan. 9

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Frequent Sailings for
LIVERPOOL
FALMOUTH
LONDON
BRISTOL
For further information apply
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
BAHIA RIO-DE-JANEIRO SANTOS-MONTEVIDEO-BARBADOS BUENOS AIRES
Regular Sailings.
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD.,
Phone Broad 6921—42 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 290 Broadway, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK.
Hellig Olav.....Jan. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Feb. 7
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles. Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Delightful Short Sea Trip.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York.

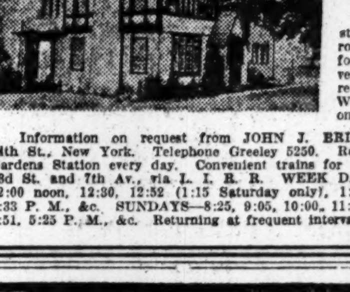
Eastern Steamship Lines—Metropolitan Line to Boston. Service temporarily discontinued. Lines from Boston to Portland, Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S.

BERMUDA. Surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Delleve's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

THE MONTH'S STORY.
Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. Operations of the war in Europe described by leaders of nations involved. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.
English Dwelling
stucco and half timbered, has slate roof, 9 rooms and 2 baths; enclosed sleeping porch; for sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

Unparalleled Value, $2,500; Easy Terms
and $5,000 First Mortgage, Buys This
Craftsman Home—Near Large Lake
7 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Plot 100 by 160 Feet.
Convenient Commutation. Express Service.
House has huge veranda, upper veranda and separate entrance porch. Everything modern; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Golf, country club, schools, churches nearby. Send or Phone for floor plans.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR Rent Only $12 Here.
Anyone interested in purchasing a new, high-grade, 2-FAMILY DWELLING should see our new departure at beautiful Kings Highway (on Sea Beach Subway), 24 minutes from Municipal Building, N. Y., or send for photos and figures. OTTO SINGER, Builder, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Elegant New Home $20
a month to be sacrificed by owner who can't occupy, 6 rooms and handsome bath, beautifully decorated, every improvement, plenty of shrubs and flowers; easy commuting; price, $3,200, worth double; possession on $250 cash payment; title guaranteed. OWNER, 47 W. 34th St., Room 434.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
541 W. 113th St. CATHEDRAL COURT.
Near Broadway and 2 subway stations.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
7 Rooms (2 Baths), $1,100
SIX ROOMS TO SUBLET.
Supt., or A. Brandstein, Harlem 1518.

High-Class Elevator Apart's
316 W. 97th St.; 7 Rooms, $1,000 Year.
601 W. 164th, Cor. B'way, 5 Rooms, $45.
130 Claremont Ave., 7 Rooms, $75.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agent, 217 W. 110th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th Street.
Apartment of three rooms and bath to sublet for four months, from January 1, desirable for [illegible]
JAMES S. BALL, Manager.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

New Silk District
148-150 Madison Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 32d St.
Remsen Building
(Nearing Completion)
Lofts for showrooms only.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

The Finest Corner of the Greatest City in the World.
Astor Trust Building,
Fifth Avenue & 42d Street
Renting Office, Room No. 1002-7 East 42d Street Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
For One Month or Longer
IN
THE LORRAINE HOTEL
2 EAST 45TH ST.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT. ATTRACTIVE RATE.

OFFER BROAD PLANS TO CHEAPEN LIVING

Three Bodies Unite to Recommend Elimination of Waste and Inordinate Profits.

WOULD EDUCATE PUBLIC

Ask Governor for a Market Commissioner—Much Dependence Placed Upon Publicity.

The creation of a State Department of Markets with broad powers to check waste and inordinate profits in the handling of food, to cheapen transportation and marketing, and to educate the farmer and consumer so that more food will be produced and so that it will be more intelligently purchased and handled in the kitchen, is recommended to Governor Whitman in the joint report on food and markets, made public yesterday. The recommendation comes from the Governor's Market Commission, Mayor Mitchel's Food and Market Committee, and the Wicks Legislative Committee, all three of which have come to the same conclusion as to the causes of high food prices and the practicable remedies.

The report, which treats all phases of the food situation, finds a long series of causes for high prices, and offers a number of reforms, some radical, to correct them. No remedy is offered as a panacea. A chain of public markets, which has been put forward as a magic device to reduce prices, is mentioned in rather disapproving language.

The new officials which would be created are the State Commissioner of Markets, a City Commissioner of Markets, an Interstate Commissioner of Markets, and four or six commissioners representing various localities.

A striking feature of the report is that it recommends the organization of large industries into co-operating combinations, such as are at present forbidden by the State Anti-Trust law. The most radical of these proposals is to permit the milk-distributing companies of this city to work in co-operation, thus eliminating the heavy burden of costs in producing customers, in competitive delivery of milk and in graft to janitors and building superintendents. This principle is applied also to farmers, dairymen, the fish business, and other food industries. To keep such trusts beneficent in their operation, State supervision and publicity are urged. The report places great reliance on publicity as a remedy for abuses. It is proposed that the State, city, and interstate commissioners should have wide powers to obtain information and give it to the public.

The three organizations joining in the report offer, if their recommendations meet the approval of the Governor, to start to work at once drafting legislation to put them into effect.

The first cause of high prices set forth in the report is the lack of a comprehensive Market Department in the State and the absence of any centralized Market Department whatsoever in New York City and most of the other centres of population throughout the State.

The recent sharp rise in price is attributed to the war. It is shown that this country exported breadstuffs to the value of $172,000,000 for the first nine months of 1914, and to the value of $337,000,000 for the first nine months of 1916. For the same periods the export of dairy products jumped from $5,800,000 to $20,000,000; meat from $97,000,000 to $201,000,000. While export rose production dropped, there having been produced 410,000,000 bushels of potatoes in this country in 1914 and 300,000,000 bushels in 1916. The average production of wheat, which had been 728,000,000 bushels for five years, dropped this year to 607,000,000 bushels.

Thirdly, the report finds that the New York housewife needs more education. The teaching of more about the care and preparation of foods, the kinds to buy, and the nutriment in different varieties is advocated through the public schools.

Under the fourth cause, New York City is taken to task for failing utterly to provide for feeding its population, while spending hundreds of millions for other purposes. The report says:

"It has been estimated that it costs very much more to transport a pound of food from the point where it lands on reaching New York to the home of the consumer than it does to bring it by rail from Buffalo to New York."

A system for giving the farmer scientific education and aid is recommended, and it is urged that no time should be lost by the State in appropriating sufficient money for this purpose.

The committee recommends that a single Commissioner head the State Commission of Markets, with powers which would enable him to keep the public informed about the quantity of food available and reasonable prices for food; to advise the consumer what foods are cheapest and best to purchase at particular times; to issue bulletins of current market prices in different parts of the State; to prevent the publication of false and misleading market reports; to prohibit traffic in fraudulent foodstuffs.

J. J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, made public yesterday a plan, accompanied by diagrams, for the handling of foodstuffs without the intervention of jobbers. The plan requires the organization of large bodies of farmers to build assembling rooms with storage facilities in small railroad towns and to build a great terminal market in New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—March 5 or 6, 1916, on steamship Mexico, between Nassau and Havana, platinum bar brooch, containing two diamonds, one sapphire, each about two carats; liberal reward, no questions. 63 East 64th St.

LOST—Saturday night, Dec. 30, in a taxi taken at Hotel Vanderbilt at 8 o'clock, a roll of large paper, four little sheets labeled Binet. Reward for return to Dewey, 2,880 Broadway.

$5 REWARD for the return of bar sapphire pin lost Dec. 26, 1916, between East 68th St., Cort Theatre, and Plaza Hotel; no questions asked. F. De Fowler, 39 East 68th.

LOST—A string of pearls between 8th St., Prospect Park West, and De Kalb and Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; reward. Goilin, 563 8th St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S BLACK TRAVELING BAG, between 83d St. and Elmsford; liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. J., 12 West 83d.

LOST—Roll of stenotype notes on Broadway, between 56th and 54th Sts., at 1:20 P. M. yesterday. Reward. Room 2,010, 220 West 42d St.

LOST—Will lady who found horseshoe pin, 83d and Broadway, Sunday, 1 P. M., return same? heirloom; reward. Dentist, 262 West 83d.

LOST.—Friday, bar pin, 10 small diamonds, nine pearls, probably Grand Central subway station; reward. Reichers, 327 5th Av.

LOST—Sable fur collar, Thursday night, between American Museum and Columbus Circle. Reward. Putnam, 118 East 54th.

LOST—Emerald and diamond bar pin at Joan Sawyer's Au Caprice. Liberal reward. Phone Circle 4025.

LOST—Dec. 30, between 97th and 74th Sts., bar pin of diamonds; reward. Pusinelli, 771 West End Av.

LOST—String of pearl beads, brilliant clasp; suitable reward given. M 112 Times.

LOST—Black lynx fur neckpiece, McCreery label; liberal reward. Tyler, 3,496 B'way.

REWARD.—Gold watch and chain; Thursday, vicinity Adelphi Theatre. Cook, Riverside 6000.

$300 REWARD for the return of three-stone diamond dinner ring, lost Thursday at Reisenweber's, or from there to West 82d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for return of diamond and onyx bow knot pin, lost Dec. 19, between 82d St., 48th St. Theatre, and the Biltmore. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.—Solitaire diamond ring, in West 40th or East 77th. Return to H. C. De Val, 906 Madison Av. No questions asked.

PRIZES FOR THRIFT ESSAYS.

Offer Made to School Children All Over the United States.

School children in all public and private schools in every city and town in America "are being marshaled into one great army of thrift workers under the guidance of the National Education Association and the American Society for Thrift," it was announced yesterday by that organization.

"Each County Superintendent in the United States," the announcement said, "is today receiving an urgent request from the National Education Association asking him to assume the leadership and perfect the organization in his county.

"Every child in the United States will under this plan be permitted not only to compete for the cash prizes, aggregating more than $1,000, which are being offered for thrift essays, but the winner in each county will be given a special medal and will be invited to appear on the program of the county institute and read his prize-winning essay.

"An indication of the widespread interest in this matter is shown by the fact that the National Education Association has placed an order for 2,500 medals, and Secretary D. W. Springer states he believes the number of counties competing in the great American essay contest will even exceed this number."

More than 20,000 children participated in the thrift essay contest last year, and eleven contestants, representing eight States, received prizes.

Reduction Sale
Fabrics Cut $10 to $25

Our pre-inventory sale has always been one of unusual values, but this year because of the increased cost of materials and labor the reductions are even more extraordinary than formerly.

Throughout our entire stock Suitings and Overcoatings have been reduced and any preference may be satisfied from the fabrics shown.

$25 to $35 Fabrics at $20 to $22.50
$40 to $50 Fabrics at $25

Then there are fine imported drapes for evening dress suits made silk lined throughout with black or white silk waistcoat, at $45. Tuxedo suits, similarly tailored, $40.

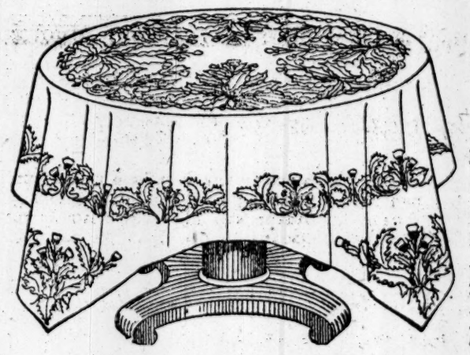
CLOSED TODAY (NEW YEAR'S)

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
9 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Annual Sale
Household Linens
at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

We consider ourselves fortunate in having most abundant stocks of Linens to offer for our Annual January Sale.



1001 Thistle Round and Square.

Nearly all of these goods are already marked considerably below present day prices. This is made possible by the fact that most of our supplies were secured many months ago, when the cost was not so high as it is now.

From these relatively low current prices we propose to give during January

a discount of 10%

on all of our Table and Bed Linens, Towels and Bed Coverings; also on Lingerie, Corsets, Children's Wear, Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery.

We also offer some special lots of Damask Table Linens purchased almost a year ago specifically for this January Sale, which we are able to offer at prices that are approximately

25% less than present-day values

Particular attention is directed to our wonderful stock of Pure Linen Towels of all kinds, as well as to Bed Linens and other Bed Coverings.

First Showing of the New Dress Cottons and Linens for 1917

An unusual collection of French, Swiss, English and American fabrics, embracing many distinctive Novelties, adapted for Waists, Dresses, Sport and general wear. Also White and colored Dress Linens, Handkerchief Linens in plain shades and new printed and woven designs in almost endless variety.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33rd Streets

Illustrated Booklet telling all about the Annual Sale free on request

Modiste

Creator and Retailer of Smart Apparel — Individual Styles for Every Figure

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street, New York

This year the values offered at our annual sale are greater than ever before, to effect complete clearance before removal to our

New Building

which will soon be ready. We will therefore

CLOSE OUT

at Radical Reductions

entire stock, without reserve, of distinctive

Tailored and Dressy Suits
15.00, 25.00, 39.75, 44.75 and up to 169.00

Coats and Luxurious Wraps
9.85, 19.85, 25.00, 34.75 and up to 195.00

Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns
9.75, 16.50, 27.50, 39.75 and up to 225.00

Separate Skirts *5.00 to 34.75*
Blouses *1.45 to 24.75*
Negligees *1.50 to 39.75*

Underwear and Corsets

The items are too numerous to describe and the assortment so large that even the most discriminating tastes can be satisfied in styles, materials and colors. Values are most extraordinary, so early selections are urged.

Sizes 37½ to 58 Bust — **Long or Short Waisted**

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Announce, Beginning Tuesday, Jan. 2d

January Clearance Sales

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Women's Tailored and Dressy Suits

At About One-half Regular Prices

Women's Tailored Suits of broadcloth or velour cloth, in navy or black, belted or semi-fitted models. *Reduced to* 18.00

Women's Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits of broadcloth, velour cloth and striped materials, belted and other models. *Reduced to* 25.00

Women's Dressy Suits of high cost materials in fur-trimmed and smart braid-bound models. *Reduced to* 29.75

Women's Velour Cloth Coats—Greatly Reduced

Of superior quality velour cloth, with moufflon collar and cuffs; belted model, lined throughout. *Reduced to* 20.00

Women's Utility Coats, in velour cloth or broadcloth, flared and semi-fitted models; silk lined throughout. *Reduced to* 25.00

Women's Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Coats, in velour cloth, broadcloth or mixtures; fashionably flared model. *Reduced to* 29.75

Women's Tailored Coats of wool velour or broadcloth; seal collars and button-trimmed. *Reduced to* 35.00

On Special Sale Tuesday, an Additional Assortment of

Evening and Party Dresses—To Close Out

Women's and Misses' Attractive Dresses, *taken from the regular stock*, of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe meteor and taffeta; also in various combinations. *Reduced from 25.00 and 35.00* 12.75

Women's Afternoon Dresses of crepe meteor in black and fashionable colors, sash model with bead trimming. *Reduced to* 20.00

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine and satin, in the prevailing colors. *Reduced to* 28.00

Women's Higher Cost Afternoon and Evening Gowns

At Marked Price Reductions

Women's Fur Coats—At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 42 and 45 inches long; with collar and cuffs of natural skunk or collar and border of natural skunk. *Reduced to* 125.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 48 inches long, soft, fine pelts, semi-fitted or loose models, deep collar of Hudson seal or taupe fox. *Reduced to* 195.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 45 and 47 inches long, plain or with collar, cuffs and border of skunk. *Reduced to* 165.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 45 inches long; collar, cuffs and border of skunk; full ripple back. *Reduced to* 225.00

Entire Stock of Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties

To Be Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices

800 Pairs Women's and Misses' Boots

To Be Closed Out

Women's and Misses' Button Boots in all black glace kidskin, hand turned sole, Louis XV. heel. Also black kidskin vamp with cloth top, welted sole, leather heel. Regular 5.00 and 6.00 Values. *Reduced to* 3.75

Women's and Misses' Lace Boots, an assortment of this season's wanted models in a variety of styles and leathers; also in the desirable color combinations. Regular 7.00 and 8.00 Values. *Reduced to* 5.50

525 Women's Corduroy House Gowns

Corduroy House Gowns, full length, with deep shawl collar, in Copenhagen, Rose and Wistaria; *China Silk lined throughout.* Unusual Value 3.95

The Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats

About 350 Girls' Coats of broadcloth, zibeline, chinchilla, mixtures, velour cloth, velveteen and velvet, suitable for school, dress or general wear. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

At Extraordinary Price Reductions